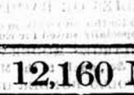
The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,160 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
SURAT	3112	550	J. L. Pardit	25th Nov.
L. VERONA	3116	000	F. Speck	2nd Dec.
M. COROMANDEL	4196	800	J. Reeves	9th "
L. ANCONA	3128	800	W. J. Webber	16th "
NIZAM	2726	500	R. W. Haselwood	23rd "
L. MALWA	2930	00	G. W. Atkinson	30th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-launch leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	25th Nov.
PESHAWAR	3900	660	W. A. Wheler	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd "

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Nov. 12, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan. '88.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th "	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 26th Nov.
BISAGNO	On the 17th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich.	4,200	600	7th Dec.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan. 1888.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	14th Dec.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," 3,000 tons, Captain C. E. DARLEY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 1st proximo.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 15th Nov. 1887. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Captain SIMONS, sails on TUESDAY, the 29th Nov. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES ! !

TO PLYMOUTH OR LONDON

MACIVER'S well known s. s. "CHINA," 2,100 tons, sailing 5th December.

SURGEON and STEWARDESS. Reduced Fares 1st Class. Apply to—

WM. WATSON and Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 tons, Captain A. S. GRAY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 28th December. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th November 1887.

KEMP'S STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for their PURITY AND BRISKNESS.

Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free of cooly hire in Bombay.

	Rs.	as.	
Soda Water, &c.	0	12	per doz.
Lemonade, Tonic, &c.	1	0	"

KEMP & CO, LD., BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved Rs. 6-8.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th November 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 28th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Buasreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

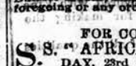
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on SATURDAY, the 26th November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 22, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.
CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA. } RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A Large Selection of PRETTY CARDS in stock.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

STILTON CHEESE.

Weighing about 14 lbs. each.

per lb. Rs. 1-4.

Gorgonzola, per lb. Rs. 1-4. Gruyere, per lb. 14 as. Dutch Edams, per lb. 12 as. Double Gloucester, per lb. 13 as.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR ENGLAND.

PARCELS of INDIAN CONDIMENTS, prepared for transmission Home as 'Xmas Presents.

			Rs. a.
Empress of India Chutney, per bottle			1 0
Major Grey's Chutney	"	"	1 0
Bombay Chutney	"	"	1 0
Cashmere Chutney	"	"	0 12
Green Mango Chutney	"	"	0 12
Lucknow Chutney	"	"	1 0
Nepal Pepper, Genuine	"	"	0 8

Curry Powder, Mullingatawney Paste, Guava and Rosselle Jellies, Mango Jam and Jelly, Tamarind Fish.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S MEDICINE CHESTS.

THESE are now well known throughout India. Few do, and none should, travel without one.

They are absolutely necessary to those who are at any distance from Medical aid, and every "home," especially where there are children, should have one at hand.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

MICROSCOPES.

KEMP & Co. have the best selection of these Instruments in India.

FOR STUDENTS, AMATEURS,

and those engaged in scientific research. They offer an agreeable and fascinating occupation to all who find their "after business hours" hang heavily. Prices from Rs. 15 to 400.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest, Sprains, Contusions, etc.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S SOLUBLE EXTRACTS.

FULL FLAVORED and highly concentrated specially for the manufacture of SYRUPS, ÆRATED WATERS, &c.

	Per 1 lb. bottle. Rs. a.
Tonic Water Extract.	3 8
Ginger Ale "	4 0
Gingerade "	3 0
Lemonade "	3 0
Orangeade "	3 0
Raspberryade "	3 0
Sarsaparilla "	4 0

Soluble Gum Extract for producing a rich frothy head on all kinds of Syrups, Ærated Waters, &c. Per 1 lb. bottle Rs. 2-8.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HANDSOME PRESENTS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to call attention to the following List of Articles, suitable for Presentation. From their long experience and practical acquaintance with the business in every department they can assure their Constituents that they are in a position to give them every satisfaction. "Detailed Catalogues on application."

GOLD JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
Bracelets	39	to 400
Brooches	8-8	500
Brooch and Earrings	40	300
Collar Studs	9	10-8
Compasses	8	80
Crosses	38	70
Demi Suites	40	300
Earrings	7	400
Fichu Brooches	8-8	200
Flower Holders and Brooches	27	250
Gentlemen's Albert Chains	100	200
Gold Studs	10	to 18
Gold Mounted Scent Bottles	18	20
Gent's Gold Rings	35	55
Ladies' Chains	27	150
Ladies' Collarettes	150	250
Ladies' Jewelled Rings	25	500
Ladies' Necklets	100	350
Lockets and Earrings	150	300
Lockets	35	500
Charms	20	30
Necklets	100	250
Pearl Ear Studs	50	to 60
Pearl Hairpins	75	150
Pencil Cases	18	100
Pen and Pencil Cases	40	100
Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c.	20	30
Scarf Pins	6-12	100
Scarf Rings	22-8	60
Sleeve Links	30	60
Solitaires	27	40
Studs and Links	35	80
Trinkets	15	40
Wedding Rings	18	25

SILVERWARE.

	Rs.	Rs.
Babies' Bells and Whistles	10	to 25
Card Cases	35	60
Christening Presents	10	150
Cigar Cases	78	180
Children's Mugs	45	60
Cigarette Cases	27	55
Coffee or Ice Spoons	45	55
Flasks	60	to 80
Fruit Spoons	50	90
Gobiets	110	200
Inkstands	140	180
Match Boxes	8	20
Muffineers	40	60
Napkin Rings	31-8	40
Pap Bowls	84	100
Salt Cellers	63	to 140
Scent Bottles	18	40
Snuff Boxes	50	60
Sugar Basins	63	110
Tea Services	200	400
Tea Spoons	50	60
Tobacco Boxes	40	50

SILVER JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
Albert Chains	9	to 22-8
Bracelets	4	45
Broches	4	20
Brooches and Earrings	12-8	25
Cigar Cutters	8	12
Collar Studs	1-8	2
Demi Suites	12-8	25
Earrings	7	10
Fichu Brooches	6	to 10
Ladies' Chains	9	12-8
Ladies' Collarettes	40	55
Ladies' Necklets	20	55
Lockets and Earrings	18	25
Lockets	8	25
Necklets	20	55
Pen and Pencil Cases	10	15
Pencil Cases	5	to 20
Rings	3-8	4-8
Scarf Pins	2	6
Sleeve Links	5	7
Solitaires	4	8
Studs and Links	9	12
Toothpicks	1-4	5
Wealemefnas	9	10

ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITISH OAK WARE.

	Rs.	Rs.
Asparagus Helpers	13-8	to 16
Army and Navy Cups	17	30
Beer Jugs and Mugs	15	70
Biscuit Boxes	16	70
Brandy and Sodawater Frames	67	100
Breakfast Dishes	58	70
British Oak Ware	4	100
Butter Dishes and Coolers	18	50
Cabinet Dessert Sets	100	200
Cake Baskets	35	70
Candlesticks	45	70
Carlton Cruets	13-8	40
Cheese Scoops	2-8	18
Chutney and Soy Frames	35	40
Cigar Lamps	25	30
Claret Jugs	13-8	80
Cocktail Shakers	18	20
Cruet Frames	13-8	100
Crumb Scoops	15	27
Dessert Fruit Spoons	31-8	100
Dessert Stands	31-8	100
Dinner Cruets	25	100
Dish Covers	50	80
Egg Frames	31-8	50
Entre Dishes	50	85
Epergnes	70	to 250
Fish Carvers	22-8	30
Fish Knives	50	180
Flower and Fruit Stands	40	200
Goblets & Golf Cups	40	100
Grape Scissors	9	11
Ice Claws and Tongs	4-8	8
Ice Jugs	40	80
Ice Pails	11	31-8
Ice Water Urns	250	300
Jam and Marmalade Jars	13-8	40
Lamps	100	150
Liqueur Frames	55	100
Majolica Ware	4	100
Marmalade and Preserve Stands	13-8	40
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services	36	150
Muffineers	4	40
Napkin Rings	10	30
Nut Crackers	6	20
Oil & Vinegar Frames	15	20
Oak Writing Cabinets	60	500
Pepper Grinders	5-4	30
Pickle Prongs or Forks	1	9
Race Cups	16	to 100
Salad Bowls and Servers	50	70
Salt Cellars	20	60
Salvers	20	200
Sardine Boxes	27	40
Side Dishes	50	85
Sodawater Frames	20	40
Soy Frames	16	40
Spirit and Liqueur Frames	55	100
Sugar Baskets	26	60
Sugar and Cream Frames	36	40
Tankards	27	40
Tantalus Liquor Frames	40	120
Tart, Pie, or Pudding Dishes	13-8	30
Tea Caddies	50	60
Telescopic Cups	15	20
Tea and Coffee Services	100	400
Tilting Sets	130	150
Toast Racks	5-8	27
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes	80	130
Two Handled Trays	150	250

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Albums	12	to 70
Aneroid Barometers	...	...
Ash Trays	1-8	5
Barometers	...	...
Binocular Glasses	...	...
Blotting Books and Cases	30	70
Cabinet Photo Frames	1-4	10
Card Cases and Trays	1-12	30
Cigar and Cigarette Cases	3	20
Desks and Work Cases	25	150
Dressing Cases & Bags	12	850
Fancy Tobacco Boxes	4	6
Fans	6	50
Fitted Bags, all kinds	7	850
Gongs	20	40
Gladstone Bags	22-8	60
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	18	to 40
Glove Stretchers, Ivory	10	20
Housewifes	6	10
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes	40	60
Jewel Cases	25	100
Ladies' Carriage Bags	7	25
Ladies' Hand Bags	6-8	30
Ladies' Waist Belts	12	15
Memo. Books and Letter Cases	3	20
Necessaries, Etui, &c.	7	15
Official Writing and Letter Cases	20	60
Perfume Cases	10	60
Photograph Frames	1-4	40
Photo Screens	9	to 50
Pocket Letter Cases	4	20
Pocket Wallets	4	30
Purses	1-8	15
Scrap Books	5-4	40
Sets of Scissors	7	18
Smokers' Companions	60	70
Tantalus Perfume Cases	20	60
Telescopes	...	...
Travelling Bags, all kinds	35	850
Travelling Spirit Flasks	2	60
Work Boxes and Baskets	8	40
Writing Cases and Desks	15	150

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY

HAVE REMOVED FROM

ESPLANADE HOTEL

TO

1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

	Each Rs.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	9-8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen	
Drab Square Crown do. do	
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	Cash.
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown and Square	
Brown Round Crown, all Shades	

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15	8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	10	8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	11	8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice	5	0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing Shape one Peak	3	8
Tweed Caps Double Peaks	4	0
Tweed Caps Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	4	0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14	8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REGIMENTAL MESSES AND CLUBS

SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST PROVISIONS, BEERS, WINES, ÆRATED WATERS, &c., &c.,

BY

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	" 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	" 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	" 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	" 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	" 30 0	"GRAND OLD GAMA DE LOBOS."	" 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL,
BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB BALL.

FRIDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1887.

MEMBERS requiting Tickets for themselves or friends are requested to apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
TO-DAY, FORTNIGHT, 9 P.M.
TOWN HALL.
GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
In aid of BUILDING FUND of the WESLEYAN MILITARY AND NAVAL CHURCH, COLABA.

The following LADIES and GENTLEMEN have graciously consented to Assist :—

Lady MORLAND, Mrs. ADAMS, Miss FLOWER, Mr. J. H. DAVEY, Mr. R. C. DIXON, Mr. THALENBERG and by kind permission of Colonel E. H. SMYTH, Commanding the full Band of the East Yorkshire Regiment.

Tickets Rs. 4, 2 and 1, Families of three, Rs. 10, of four, Rs. 12 and more in proportion. Apply to SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. F. L. MAGUIRE in our firm CEASED on the 21st instant.

DRENNAN & Co.

Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1887.

WANTED a NATIVE WORKSHOP SUPERINTENDENT ; must be a thorough Mechanic, and capable of looking after Foundry, Smith's Shop, Turning and other Machine Tools ; and have a knowledge of constructive Iron Work. Salary Rs. 160 to Rs. 200.—Apply CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State."

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for HODGARTS PATENT COMBINED LEVER and HYDRAULIC COTTON PRESS. Estimates for Press complete, Spare Gear Pumps, Engines and Boilers, supplied on application.

BEYTS, CRAIG & CO.

Bombay, November 22, 1887.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY, COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of TEAK and PINE TIMBER.

Forms of Tender, specification and all further information will be supplied on application to he office of the Chief Engineer and Acting Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, at Poona.

Poona, November 21, 1887.

HURJIMULL AND O.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS.

BEG to notify to his Patrons and Public that he has always on hand a rich and select of stock of Gem, Gold, Silver and fine art work Jewellery, Shawls, Chudders, Carpets, Indian and Chinese Curios, Tiger Skins, old and rich Persian Armours, &c., &c., and other things too numerous to mention. Prices beyond competition. Inspection invited.

ADDRESS :—RAMPART ROW, AND MEADOW STREET, next door SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of FRANCIS STEWART CHAPMAN, late of No. 36, Stanhope Gardens, South Kensington in the country of Middlesex, formerly a member of Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, European, deceased, (who died at No. 36, Stanhope Gardens aforesaid on the 5th day of May 1887, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 19th day of November 1887, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FRASER SALTER HORE and AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY of Bombay, Attorneys of the said Court, and two of the constituted Attorneys of MARY CHARLOTTE CHAPMAN, widow and sole Executrix named in the said Will for her use and benefit, and limited until she shall obtain Probate granted to her to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Fraser Salter Hore and Augustus Ayshford Conroy, on their behalf at their office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addressest and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 7th day of January 1888, as after that date the said Fraser Salter Hore and Augustus Ayshford Conroy as such Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Mary Charlotte Chapman as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 22nd day of November 1887.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless ..... Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless ..... „ 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless ..... „ 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the tobacco with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR .....Rs. 3-12 per 100
No. 2, MEDIUM ..... „ 2-12 „

GUARANTED FRESH AND SOUND.

INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Beautiful chromo-lithographs, size 5½ in. by 4 in.
Each as. 12.

Chota Hazri in an Indian Bungalow ; words "With best wishes for a Happy 'Xmas."
A Snake Charmer ; words "Wishing you a very Happy 'Xmas."
My first Tiger and splendid shot too ; words "Every happiness be thine this 'Xmas."
How we spent Christmas afternoon in our Indian Bungalow ; words "With the Season's Best Wishes."
Water-carrier and Dhobi ; words "With the Compliments of the Season."
Pig-sticking. The biggest pig and the longest run of the season; words, "May your Christmas be a joyful one."
Cape Comorin with Indian plant and bird ; words "May it be well with you and yours on Christmas Day."
Boat, Madras Coast ; with Indian plant and bird ; words "A happy Christmas and Many Returns.
Palison the Godavery, Indian plant and bird, words "May it be well with you and yours on Christmas Day."
An Officer's Bungalow, Indian plant and bird ; words "The Compliments of the Season.
Backwater, Madras, Indian plant and bird ; words "Happy may your Christmas be.
Our Camping Ground, Kasmere, Indian plant and bird words "With loving Christmas greetings.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WATERBURY
JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 500
2nd „	...	...	„ 200
3rd „	...	...	„ 100
20 Prizes	...	...	„ 10 each

Coupon entitling holder to compete for the above prizes, given with each watch sold before December 31st, 1887.

Prizes awarded and list published February 1st, 1888.

Full particulars will be supplied by

THE AGENT to the Company,
BOMBAY.

THE BATTLE OF THE WATCHES.

Watch buyers find it hard to discover which is the best of the many cheap watches offered for sale ; each retailer declaring the watch he offers to be better than every other.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,

Confident in the superiority of the Waterbury, and knowing it to be

THE CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD,

Hereby issue to all dealers in cheap watches in India a

CHALLENGE

To run 1,000 to 10,000 WATERBURYS against a like number of any other make of Watches sold in India for Rs. 10 or less.

The loser or losers in the competition to forfeit the sum of Rs. 1,000 to an Indian charity, to be mutually agreed upon.

SUGGESTED CONDITIONS OF THE COMPETITION.

1. The watches tested to be identically the same as advertised and to be sold for the sum stated.
2. An umpire to be appointed whose decision shall be final. Umpire to be a Solicitor, Notary Public, or Public Accountant.
3. The watches to be exhibited publicly in one of the three presidential towns and to be kept running six days or longer.
4. The watches to be set to time at beginning of competition, and wound once every day in the presence of the umpire, who shall daily remove from competition all watches which have stopped or varied more than five minutes from gun-fire time.
5. The make of watch having the greatest number of survivors at the end of the contest to be declared the winner.

Any other fair condition which may be suggested will be accepted by the Company.

THE WATERBURY
Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.
Is accurate,
Will regulate to a minute a month,
Is durable, Is reliable,
Is made entirely by machinery,
Is therefore uniform in quality,
And is easily and cheaply repaired.

Guaranteed for one year.

Repaired at any time for one rupee or less.

THE WATERBURY
Will last a lifetime, as all damaged parts are replaced when watches are repaired.

CHAINS FOR THE WATERBURY,
IN ALL PATTERNS.
Equal to Silver, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2.
Equal to Gold, will stand acid, Rs. 3.

THE WATERBURY
Rs. 8-8 Rs. 8-8
May be obtained of dealers throughout the country, of
Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY,
Or from the Sole Agent for India,
WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

FOR SALE ABOUT 43 TONS OF BRASS INGOTS.

SEALED TENDERS for purchase of above will be received by Undersigned at the Gun Carriage Factory Office, Colaba, up to noon, on the 30th instant, each Tender to be accompanied by a Deposit of 5 per cent. of amount tendered. Number of Tons tendered for and rate per ton to be clearly stated. No less quantity than 1 ton to be tendered for. The Superintendent does not hold himself bound to accept any of the Tenders.

H. W. STOCKLEY, Colonel, R. A.,
Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory.
Gun Carriage Office, Bombay, 21st Nov. 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP BRASS AND COPPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, Offers for the purchase of any quantity of SCRAP BRASS INGOTS and SCRAP COPPER INGOTS, up to a Maximum of 100 tons and 50 tons respectively, weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 30 per ton, up to a Maximum of Rs. 600.

The Material can be seen and Forms of Tender obtained upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th November, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER DAYAL BHIMJEE has contracted to sell the property hereunder described to Mr. ANUNT SHEWAJEE. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 17th day of November 1887.

All that piece or parcel of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 512, 512, 513 and 514, new Nos. 2515 and 2517, old survey No. 8 and now survey No. 7404 with bungiows and dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under old No. 3, and ward No. 3, A, 3B 4 and street No. 6471-6474, situate on the northern side of Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1735 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Dadabhai Pallonjee, on the west partly by the property of Rao Bahadur Wasoodeo Bapujee, and partly by the property of Bhasker Shivram, on the north by the property of Parsi Eduljee, and on the south by Girgaum Back Road, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the enants of the said Thucker Dayal Bhimjee.

MANSUKHLAL & DAMODAR.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, Offers for the purchase of any quantities of the following Material, weighed over and delivered on the spot, Cash before delivery.

Viz :—About.
75 tons of Old C. I. Body Crossings..... } At Wari
20 tons of Miscellaneous W. I. Scrap ..... } Bunder.
28 tons of Old Steel Axles ..... At Parel and Wari Bunder

95 tons of Old Iron Tyres .....
45 tons of Old Iron Crank Axles .....
74 tons of Skeleton Wheels without Tyres } At Parel.
20 tons of Wrought Iron Retaining Rings.
25 tons Old Wagon Ironwork .....

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a Maximum of Rs. 200.

The Material can be seen and Forms of Tender obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th November, 1887.

TEAK TIMBER.

NOTICE to HOUSE BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, and other CONSUMERS of TEAK TIMBER.

From this date The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will sell direct to consumers of Teak Timber at the Rates and on the Office Terms hitherto allowed only to Dealers.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers,
B. B. T. Corporation, Limited.
Bombay, 16th November, 1887.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

SERGES FOR SUITS, DRESSES, HABITS, &c., &c.

Broadcloths, Blue, Green, Claret, Chocolate, Scarlet for Servants' Winter Uniforms.

Flannels.—Plain and Striped, for Cricketing and Lawn Tennis.

Cotton Fabrics—Drills, Dusuters, Sheets, Towels, &c.

Printed Floor Cloths in a variety of new Designs and Colours.

For Sample Books and other informations apply to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.
Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Dreaching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal richts, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS, ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10 LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 37. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary.
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S
GREETING CARDS
JUST UNPACKED.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.
ALL OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

GUARD AGAINST EASTWINDS, FEVER, &C.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

Guaranteed of the Purest Wool and Camel Hair.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	...	Rs. 36-8	per doz.
Dry	...	„ 30-8	„
Extra Dry	...	„ 42-12	Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry	...	„ 36-8	„ „ „

TO BE HAD FROM MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
SUB-AGENTS.

FURTHER EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE increase of Travellers, Visitors and Residents in Bombay, has induced the Proprietor to make FURTHER VAST STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS beyond those carried out last year to this the most popular and successful hotel in India.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH is under construction with the usual kindness of the Landlord, and will be placed all around the building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most hotels, with added comfort to visitors and residents.

The SANITARY arrangements have had especial attention and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bedrooom has a Bathroom, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly steam power.

The DINING HALL—the largest and finest in India—is worthy of its name, having been the Hall of the High Court of Justice. There are Billiard, Reading, Smoking and Drawing Rooms for the use of residents.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour, with full access to sea breeze.

For TRAVELLERS the Great Western offers facilities in its proximity to Station, Harbour, Government and other Offices.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel servants. Tariff, Rs. 5 per day Cook's coupons accepted.

DRESS PUMPS.
DRESS OXFORD SHOES
TENNIS SHOES.

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of his Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes	...	Rs. 12	8
Dress Oxford Shoes. Superior finish	...	„ 14	0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light	Ladies'...	„ 9	8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s	from...	„ 11	8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s	from...	„ 7	0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles	...	„ 14	8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION GOLD WATCHES.

GOLD hunting keyless, ¾ plate clock watch, with minute repeater and chronograph, case richly enamelled, dark blue, and set with beautiful white diamonds ... ... Rs. 3,700, 4,000, 6,000

Gold hunting keyless half chronometer minute repeater, with chronograph and minute recorder, gold ornamented blue dial, with white figures, interchangeable white dial and black figures, heavy gold cases, richly encrusted with faultless diamonds, on red or blue enamel, surrounded by a row of very fine white pearls, both back and front, a magnificent six pointed diamond star in the centre of the cover, and a beautifully hand-painted sporting medallion on the obverse ... ... Rs. 4,000

In addition to the above, a variety of very grand gold watches for presentation, the massive gold cases artistically enamelled or set with gems, and combining in various ways every refinement of complicated mechanism, clock minute, repeater, calendar, chronograph, 8 day movement, &c. &c.

ENAMELLED MINIATURE MEDALLION PORTRAITS,

To be inserted in the domes of the above watches, exquisitely painted by our special artist from a good photograph with a careful memorandum of the coloring, cost from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 extra.

OUR JUBILEE WATCH.

The portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, protected in this way, forms an appropriate and interesting heirloom in commemoration of the Jubilee of her reign. It is a little gem of art as well as a faithful and pleasing likeness, and we can fix it into the dome of any of the above watches, or any other of sufficient size.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, BICYCLES, &c.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE.,
COGNAC,
FRANCE,
FOR MANY YEARS THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS,

ARE prepared to give liberal termsto large dealers Apply to Cognac direct, or

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE.,
59, MARK LANE, LONDON.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS—
O. & T. BACOT, R. C. LEFORT & CO., R. G. MARCELAIN, andmany others.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 1, ELMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN
LONDON, E. C.

NOTICES.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis a Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

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DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments, The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Collinaries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

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STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.
F. FISCHER & Co.

HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO., Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens ..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ..... „ 2-12 „
F. FISCHER & CO.

HUMMUM STREET.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

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First insertion ..... Rs. 1
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

In Bombay.		Up-country	
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Choral Service, Cathedral, 5-30 p.m.
Religious Addresses: Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m., and Cathedral, 8-30 p.m.
Entertainment, Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—Serra Pedroza (ship), from Penarth.
Yesterday:—Pachamba (s), from Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Novasa (s), for Rangoon, Moulmein, &c., and War-vessel Brandon, Obock.

THE POLICE POOR FUND.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 100 from Mr. Jamsetjee Ardesir Wadia for the Fort Police Court Poor Box.

DISEASED MEAT.—Pidasab Mahomedjee, a butcher, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Enoch Solomon, Market Inspector, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with having, on Monday last, exposed for sale a large quantity of diseased buffalo meat at Dharavee, intended for human food. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was fined Rs. 30 with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

A PICK-POCKET.—Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour Chundoo Purshah, a Hindoo, who was charged before him by Inspector Nolan with picking the pocket of another Hindoo, named Kutchra Krishna. The latter was making certain purchases in the market, and while his attention was drawn elsewhere, the accused attempted to steal his purse. He, however, just caught the thief in the act and made him over to the police.

DEATH AT THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the House of Correction, touching the death of Ahmed Deen Mahomed, aged 27 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail undergoing a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment. He was admitted into the jail on the 4th March last under a warrant issued by Mr. P. Ryan. On the 2nd August last he was admitted into the jail hospital suffering from phthisis. He gradually became worse and died on Monday. A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was returned.

A SERIOUS OFFENCE.—Inspector Dillon charged Ishmael Cassum, a servant, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, with theft of gold embroidery and several articles of wearing apparel. The employer of the accused, who was a dyer named Cassum Juma, on his return home one evening, two weeks ago, hung a gold embroidered waistcoat on a nail. Next morning he found that all the embroidery with Rs. 50 had been stripped off the waistcoat, which still hung on the nail. He reported the matter to the police and informed them of his suspicions. The accused had absented himself and inquiries made led to his arrest at Coorla. When in custody he admitted various other thefts and enabled the police to recover clothes worth Rs. 361. Prisoner, on admitting his guilt, was sentenced to an accumulated term of eighteen months, the Magistrate remarking that theft by a servant was a most serious offence.

THEFT OF WATCHES.—Hurbugwan Cassiram and Koostna Soma were yesterday charged by Superintendent Page before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon two separate charges of theft of two metal watches and chains, of the collective value of Rs. 32, the property of Purshotum Jiwa, a carpenter living at Chinchpogly, and Joosub Haji, a dealer in iron, living at Bhuleswar Mohla. One of the watches was stolen on the 5th and the other on the 18th instant. Accused Hurbugwan was charged with stealing the two watches and Koostna with dishonestly assisting in disposing of the property, knowing it to have been stolen. The theft of the articles being reported to the police, they were traced and found in the possession of Marwarrees. The latter prisoner was arrested and he informed of his confederate. The former, on admitting one previous conviction, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, and the latter to four months'.

HIGHLY IMPROBABLE STORY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Walter Williamson, second engineer of the s. s. Clan Macdonald, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with causing grievous hurt to a fireman named Mamoodin Jan Mahomed on the high seas. It appeared that the native was admitted into the J. J. Hospital two days ago, and it was found that he had two ribs fractured. He stated to the House Surgeon that he had been seriously assaulted at sea by Mr. Williamson two days after leaving Suez. As he appeared to be in a low state the police were communicated with and the result was the present proceedings. A remand was applied for, but before granting it the Magistrate thought it right to take some evidence. Several witnesses were examined, but none admitted that any complaint had been made by the fireman Mamoodin of any assault. He had been ill and had been put on the sick list by Captain Rule, but not for fractured ribs. The chief engineer, the serang, and the greaser who worked on the same watch as the complainant were examined in turn and all stated that no complaint whatever had been made by the fireman. Captain Rule stated that the latter had been logged on the homeward voyage and was generally an inefficient and lazy workman. The Magistrate remarked that he did not know why the case had been placed before him. There was nothing whatever to connect Mr. Williamson with the illness of the fireman. Captain Rule observed that the man had been well enough to attend the shipping office to be paid off and even there he made no complaint. He thought that the man must have been hurt in a fight. The Magistrate said he was bound to hear what the complainant had to say. Speaking for himself he was inclined to believe that the injury must have been received in the way suggested by Capt. Rule. The case was then adjourned till to-day.

AN INNOCENT TRICK.—Last Saturday evening an aged Brahmin, named Annajee Appajee, went to the Poona Railway station intending to proceed to Barsi by the down mail train from Bombay; and, outside the third class waiting room, he fell in with a Maratha lady, with whom he entered into conversation. In the meantime, a man came up, having a bundle in his hand, and asked the old man whither he was going, and, on being told, he courteously volunteered to purchase the old man's ticket, adding that he himself was going there *en route* for Pandarpur. Edified by the younger man's evident respect for old age, the other handed him a rupee and a half for the purpose, and was shortly afterwards given his ticket. All his experience of the world, however, had not taught him, apparently, that a man may smile and smile and still be a villain; for he was informed by the ticket examiner that his ticket was for Kirkee only, and not for Barsi. He at once appealed to the police, and helped them soon to trace and arrest the accused, who turned out to be none other than the notorious Balwant Kesheo, Brahmin, of Kasba Peth. The case against him is pending before Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate.—*Deccan Herald.*

BENGAL.

MEMORIALS TO GOVERNMENT.—The National Chamber of Commerce have sent two memorials to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the Income-tax and the taxation of Traffic in the Circular Canal. In regard to the former they do not contest the justice of the tax but complain that merchants' account books are challenged by the Collector, which are generally accepted by Courts of Law as valid evidence. In the next place the information regarding incomes is not kept secret in the Collector's Office, notwithstanding the heavy penalty attached to divulging secrets. It is suggested that no subordinate below a Deputy Collector should inspect account books. In regard to taxation on the canals, the Chamber says that the tolls have by degrees been raised from eight to fourteen annas per hundred maunds, but owing to the way in which the measurement of boats is conducted, merchants pay more than double that amount. It is urged that since 65 lakhs are to the credit of the Canal, the tolls should be removed altogether or restricted to the original rate without harassment, arbitrary measurement and consequence heavy loss.—*Morning Post.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

14TH CHORAL FESTIVAL.

Wednesday, November 23, 1887.

7-30 a.m.—Choral Celebration.
5-30 p.m.—Festival Evensong with Sermon by the Rev. W. E. Scott, Chaplain of Byculla.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Saint Regulus in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

DEFENCE AND DEFIANCE.—Phenyle defends from Disease and defies its inroads. It is an unrivalled and agreeable Disinfectant. As. 8 and Re. 1. *Avoid imitations.* Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Captain Sir Henry Morland in the chair, when the following members were present:—Captain G. W. Martin; Drs. Thomas Blaney, G. Waters and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory; Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, A. M. Gubbay, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serai, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Harkissondas Narotumdas, Jaibhoy Ardaseer Sett, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Mahomed Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naorojee Byramjee Sunzeek, Parshotumdas Manguldass Nuthoobhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Trikamdas Manguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjeewandas, and Vadrawandas Purshotumdas.

INSUFFICIENT MARKET ACCOMMODATION.

Dr. Blaney proposed "that amongst the proposals to be submitted to the Corporation for the sanction of a Market Extension Loan, due consideration may be given by the Town Council to the subject of making provision for (1) increasing the accommodation of Bholeshwar Market, (2) also of the Arthur Crawford Fish Market, and (3) for erecting a line of shops over the northern arcade of the Crawford Market." The Bholeshwar Market, Dr. Blaney said, was built twenty years ago, and it served the purposes of 100,000 persons in and about the district in which it was situated. It was 60 or 70 feet long and some 50 or 60 feet wide. It would be apparent to any one who visited it that it was far too small for the requirements of the district, and it was now necessary that the market should be enlarged. He did not intend to place any definite project before the Corporation, but he might suggest that the ground on which the present market stood might be sold, and with the proceeds of the sale they might obtain another market somewhere near it. The site of the present market being very valuable, they would get, no doubt, a good price for it. At present "squatters" were obliged to sit under the very eaves of the market for want of accommodation. But they would take stalls if they were available, and if more stalls could be provided the Municipal revenue derived from the market would be considerably increased. The Crawford Fish Market was provided twenty years ago, when it was sufficient for the demands made upon it. But now the accommodation was found to be very insufficient. It was divided into two parts, the northern end being devoted to the sale of fish, and the southern end to the sale of mutton. The mutton butchers had, in course of time, encroached to a considerable extent upon the accommodation provided for the fish vendors, and the consequence was that the latter had to squat with their baskets of fish wherever they could. Even if the whole of the shed were devoted to the sale of mutton only, the accommodation provided for the purpose would not be too much. The fish market might, perhaps, be transferred to the most southern shed in the Arthur Crawford Market. The speaker then, referring to the sanitary condition of the fish market, said that the way in which fish was sold there and the way in which it was kept before it passed into the hands of purchasers should undergo complete alteration. The dealers should be provided by the Municipality with marble slabs to expose and cut the fish on. He (Dr. Blaney) had been earning a very large income from persons suffering from fish colic, and at present he was treating a young lady belonging to a family of high standing in the city for fish colic, which might end in acute dysentery. Fish colic happened in this way. The fish were exposed for sale on boards which were as ancient as the fish dealers themselves, and which might or might not undergo washings, but it certainly never underwent disinfection. The boards, being porous, absorbed the liquid matter from the fish, which remaining there became putrid. The liquid tainted the fresh fish placed upon boards, and such fish when eaten brought on a fish colic at times. Marble slabs would, therefore, be a great improvement upon the wooden boards, and the fish would then have no chance of being poisoned by any putrid matter. As to his third proposal respecting the erection of shops over the northern arcade of the Crawford Market, Dr. Blaney said it could easily be carried into effect, and would bring in a handsome increase of revenue to the Municipality. The rental derived from the shops now in existence was Rs. 3,780 a year, and the income might be increased to five or six thousand rupees, if an upper story were erected.

Dr. Waters seconded the proposition, saying that he would not trouble the meeting with a speech on the question, partly because they had a great deal of work in arrears, and chiefly because Dr. Blaney had already enumerated all the points of importance in connection with the subject, and had given details which he (Dr. Waters) endorsed in their entirety.

Mr. Duxbury was also in favour of Dr. Blaney's proposal for increasing the accommodation of the Bholeshwar Market, and also that of the Crawford Markets, by segregating the mutton and fish masket of that place. He did not know whether the erection of an upper story on the existing row of shops at the Crawford Markets might not alter the appearance of the building. (Hear, hear.) He looked upon the Crawford Market as the only monument of Municipal greatness they had in Bombay. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar fully endorsed Dr. Blaney's recommendation for the extension of the Bholeshwar Market. As a resident of that part of the district, he thought the present market was utterly ill adopted for the requirements of the people. The overcrowding inside the markets was so great that the squatters had no choice but to sit outside the market. The squatters had till lately been much harassed for selling their vegetables outside the market, and it was through the kind permission granted by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate that they were now able to sell their commodities without molestation. He was in favour of the extension of the existing market by taking up a few houses situated behind it.

After Mr. M. H. Hakim had spoken in support of the resolution, Dr. R. N. Khory commented upon the present condition of the Bholeshwar Market which, though it was a Municipal market, was, he said, in a worse condition than many private markets. It was overcrowded, and was surrounded by building which left little room for proper ventilation. If the Municipality did act up to their own regulations in keeping their own markets in good sanitary condition, the owners of private markets had no good example before them to follow. The speaker concluded by moving an amendment that after the words "increasing the accommodation," in Dr. Blaney's motion, the following be added:—"And improving the existing sanitary condition."

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said he was very glad to see a consensus of opinion that their markets did want extension. He had already made a proposal for the purpose, and his only reason for not including in that proposal the extension of the Bholeshwar market was, not that it required no extension, but that he was afraid of placing too many projects all at once before the Town Council. The extension of the Erskine Road Market was now a necessity, and as for the Crawford Market, Mr. Crawford himself had intended that it should be extended at its north-east angle. The proposal of putting an upper storey over the shops at the arcade on the north end was not a new one. It had been made by Mr. Higgins, and the Commissioner had a consultation on the subject with Mr. Walton, who wrote:—"If a storey is added I think the ill effect will be increased. I am also of opinion that without spacious verandahs in front and rear to act as passages to the proposed ornamental fancy bazar, the space occupied by the shops below is not sufficient to provide proper accommodation for a bazar of any kind, fancy or otherwise. If such verandahs are adopted, the appearance from the inside of the market will be that of patchwork and an afterthought; and on the outside the caveline of the main roof will be ruined, and the opening below the eave which the architect has designed for ventilation and lightness of effect will then disappear."

The amendment was lost, and Dr. Blaney's proposition was carried by a large majority.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

Dr. R. N. Khory had given notice of the following motion:—"That the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform Government that the Municipality will be prepared to take charge of the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, from and after the 31st March next, and that until a new Municipal Act is passed and special provision is made therein for the management of the hospital, the Acting Commissioner, in consultation with a committee of the Corporation, will undertake the management of the institution."

Major Martin said that, under the Act, they could not pass the resolution.

The Chairman said his view about the appointment of the committee was, that if the committee were to be appointed to report to the Corporation as to the desirability of taking over the Gocouldas Hospital, the proposition would be in perfect order. But to say that they were prepared to take over the Gocouldas and appoint a committee of management, he did not think it would fall within any part of the present Act. The motion was, therefore, ruled to be out of order.

THE JAFFER SULLIMAN DISPENSARY.

Dr. Khory then proposed another motion of which he had given notice, having slightly amended its wording before putting it to the meeting. The motion was that the Town Council be requested to consider the propriety of discontinuing the Municipal contribution towards the cost of the maintenance of the Jaffer Suleiman Dispensary for Women and Children, from the 31st March next. The Corporation had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6,000 per annum for three years for the dispensary. The period having expired, the grant was continued by mistake for a year more. He had now brought forward the resolution, in order to warn them in time against repeating the mistake. It might be said that it would be a niggardly act on the part of the Corporation to stop the grant. But it must be remembered that they were in charge of public money, and the public did not derive all the benefit that they ought to derive from the dispensary; and there were no special reasons why the subsidy should be continued.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposition, saying that the Municipal grant had been made only for a period of three years, in order to supply a want until the Cama Hospital was finished. It would be very strange if they were asked to continue the grant, although it was now a year since the Cama Hospital had been receiving in-patients. If the Corporation were to make their grant permanent, there was no reason why other charitable dispensaries should not as well be supported by them.

The Acting Commissioner said the income of the Municipality last year was forty-nine lakhs of rupees, and yet some of the Corporators would grudge a contribution of Rs. 500 per month. They all knew very well that a movement had been started throughout India for providing medical aid to women and children, and he hoped it would not be said the Bombay Municipality, as that of the first city in India, had repudiated their obligation in that respect. The only effect of passing such a resolution as the one before them would be that Government would, in future, be unable to accept any donations from philanthropic gentlemen for the purpose of founding hospitals, unless they were, at the same time, accompanied by an ample provision for their maintenance. An expenditure of Rs. 500 per month could not be felt by the Municipality in any way. If it be a fact that this was a matter in which the rate-payers, as a general body, were not directly concerned, there were in the budget a large number of items, such as vaccination, the school for deaf-mutes, the veterinary college, and so forth, about which it might as well be said that they did not directly benefit the general body of rate-payers. The Government had written to him a letter desiring him to bring to the notice of the Corporation the subject of the grant to the Jaffer Suleiman Dispensary. But as the matter had not yet been discussed by the Town Council, he did not know whether he should be in order to read it at present.

The motion was then carried *nem. con.*

It was now nearly five o'clock, and as several members left the hall, the Chairman was unable to proceed further for want of a quorum.

ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT the meeting of the shareholders of this company which was held on Monday, the following report of the directors was read:—Gentlemen,—Your directors now beg to lay before the shareholders their report of the company's operations for the last year from 1st July 1886 to 30th June 1887. The balance sheet and profit and loss accounts are already circulated. The directors regret to mention that a keen competition is going on at Karachee amongst all Press companies, and the result is that the cotton and wool which were pressed for the last 26 years at Rs. 4 and Rs. 4-4 per bale is now done at Rs. 2 per bale—thus leaving little or no margin for profit. The crop of cotton last year was one of the largest on the record for these last several years, there were pressed in the Albert and Sind 48,105 bales against 73,202 bales last year, and though the number of bales pressed this year appears to be less, yet it must be borne in mind that the other companies had commenced pressing this year which otherwise, under old agreement, would have all been pressed by our company, and therefore the directors think that the company had secured a good share of the pressing. The number of bales pressed at Bhownugger was 8,144 only, and this is attributed in some measure to the scanty rains at Kathiawar, yet the directors think that the business done there fell short of their expectation. At Morvi 3,219 bales were pressed. The board regret to record the death of the company's auditor Mr. Merwanjee Framjee. They have in his place elected Mr. Barjorjee Hormusjee Dantra, subject to the confirmation of the shareholders. The net profit of the company is Rs. 12,428-10-10, to which is added Rs. 4,718-4-3, being the balance brought forward from last year's account to Rs. 17,146-15-1. The directors from the above amount recommend a dividend at the rate of Rs. 65 per share, which will absorb Rs. 14,300, and provide Rs. 1,000 to depreciation fund, and the balance Rs. 1,846-15-1 carry forward to next year's account. Two of your directors, Messrs. Ardasheer Jamshedji Bhajewalla and Damodhur Tapidass retire by rotation, but are elegible for re-election. You have now to appoint two auditors and fix their remuneration.

Resolutions.—Proposed by the chairman, Mr. Damodurdass Tapidass, and seconded by Mr. Gunnesh Welljee, that the directors' report just read and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made to 30th June 1887, circulated amongst the shareholders, be and are hereby adopted. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Gunnesh Welljee, and seconded by Mr. Bhaywundum Bhowanby, that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 65 per share be made payable to the registered shareholders of the company, on and after Thursday, the 24th November, 1887, on production of share certificates, whose names stood on the register on the 15th instant. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Bezonjee Pallonjee Palkewalla, and seconded by Mr. Mohunjee Bhunjee, that Messrs. Ardasheer Jamsetjee Bhajewalla and Damodurdass Tapidass be elected directors of the company for the ensuing year. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Gursetjee Dossabhoy Lalkakur, and seconded by Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidass, that Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Burjorjee Hormusjee Dantra be elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Bhugwandass Bhowanidass, and seconded by Mr. Gunnesh Welljee, that thanks be tendered to the chairman, directors and the secretaries and treasurers for the best manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company. Carried unanimously.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT a sitting of the Sessions yesterday, the trial of cases was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott and a common jury.

A JUROR'S FINE REMITTED.

Mr. P. D. Almeida, a common juror, who was fined Rs. 50 for non-attendance on Monday, produced a medical certificate showing that he was too ill that day to attend, and another showing that his wife was dangerously ill. His fine was remitted; and he was excused from further attendance at this Sessions.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Arjoon Pandoo, Rania Balloo, and Bhawoo Mahadoo, were charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Rowjee Bapoo, a cart-driver, by means of a *lejim*, i.e. a thick stick with an iron chain attached to it, generally used by native wrestlers. Mr. Chitty appeared for the prosecution; there was no counsel for the first prisoner; Mr. Mankar appeared for the second; and Mr. Dinsha Davar for the third prisoner.

The facts of the case for the prosecution are these:—The prosecutor, a cart-driver, kept his bullocks in a stable at Lakdi Bunder on the Frere Road. On the last day of the Ganputti, the 28th August, he was in his stable grooming his bullocks, when he observed a procession coming along the road, Crushna Sadoo, a fellow cartman, was in front of the procession, evidently trying to get away from some people who were following it. Prosecutor saw some men attack Crushna Sadoo with sticks, but as he went forward to his assistance, he himself was attacked. He was knocked down, and beaten severely on the back with sticks. The first prisoner struck him on the leg just above the knee with a *lejim*, and inflicted a severe wound. The second and third prisoners also assaulted him. The police arrived and took the prosecutor to hospital, while the prisoners were taken away in custody. Prosecutor was for a time in a very precarious condition at the hospital; and it was deemed advisable to take his deposition. His life was saved, but it had been found necessary to amputate his leg.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, his Lordship said he thought there was not sufficient evidence to prove the charge against the first prisoner. The jury concurred, and the first prisoner was accordingly discharged.

The second prisoner said, in answer to the Judge, that he was drunk and did not know what took place.

The third prisoner said he was not concerned in the assault at all. Some evidence was called on his behalf to prove an *alibi*, after which Mr. Davar, in addressing the jury, submitted that his client was not at all concerned in the assault upon the prosecutor. It was much to be regretted that the prosecutor sustained serious injuries to his knee which rendered the amputation of a limb necessary, but the real question in the case was, who were the persons who caused the injuries. There was a large crowd in the midst of which the assault took place; and whoever the assailants were, the third prisoner was not one of them.

Mr. Mankar, for the second prisoner, said that the case as against his client was similar to that against the first prisoner. There was not sufficient evidence against the latter, who was discharged, and the evidence against his client being also insufficient, he should also be discharged.

The jury, after a short consultation, found that both the prisoners were concerned in the assault upon the prosecutor and that they voluntarily caused him grievous bodily harm. His Lordship sentenced the two prisoners to rigorous imprisonment for three years each.

The Court adjourned at 6-20 p.m., until this (Wednesday) morning.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON THE BROACH MUNICIPALITY.

FRAGJEE NATHU, a nakedar in the service of the Broach Municipality, was charged before Mr. H. O. Quin, First-class Magistrate, Broach, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 8.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, condemned the loose manner in which the business of the Municipality was carried on. He said:—

Fragjee Nathu is accused under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code of committing, as a public servant, criminal breach of trust with respect to the sum of eight rupees on or about the 9th May 1883. The accused in this case was, in 1883, a nakedar in the service of the Broach City Municipality and the prosecution is conducted by the president of that body. Before dealing with the evidence, it will be necessary to give a brief explanation of the circumstances which have given rise to this case. The Broach Municipality levy octroi duty on certain commodities imported into the Municipal limits, and this duty is collected at "nakas," situated on the different roads leading into the city. One of these nakas is at the Railway Station, and it was at this naka the accused was in the month of May 1883 performing the duties of a "nakedar." The rule of the Municipality is, that this duty should be payable on demand, and this was usually interpreted to mean that it should be paid when the goods on which it was leviable passed the naka. This rule, however, was not carried out in the case of several merchants in a large way of business, who were permitted to pay the duty after the goods had been brought to them. The advisability of such a concession may well be called in question, as in all the circumstances of the case it appears that the nakedars, and therefore the Municipality, had no check whatever on the merchants beyond what was afforded by a rough note which the nakedars were supposed to make always as the goods passed the naka, but which, the accused in this case states, was only made sometimes and at other times entirely neglected. One of the firms allowed to carry goods past the Railway naka and pay the duty on them at a subsequent date was that known as Edulji Muncherji and Company. The work of this agency was to take delivery of consignments at the Railway Station and carry them in their carts to the place of business of the consignee. Thus the duty, which had to be paid subsequently on goods brought in by them, was duty levied on goods not belonging to them and not belonging to any one merchant, but to several. Considering the value of the concession made to the agency when they were permitted to make their payments subsequent to the goods passing the naka, and considering also the very large sums due on these goods, the carting agency having some 25 or 30 customers, it would appear reasonable that some strict rules should have been made by the Municipality; first, as to a check on the amount of the goods actually brought in, and, secondly, as to the regular and punctual payment of the amount due as *octroi*. It does not appear, however, that any such rules were in existence. There was absolutely no check on the amount of goods brought in by the carting agent, for it appears from the evidence that he paid the duty according to figures supplied to the nakedars from his own office, and there was no order whatever for the regular payment of the duty, for the servants of the carting agent say they had no rules on the subject, and it appears in this case, that the amount due on goods brought in on the 26th April 1883, which amount was paid by the merchant to the agency on the 29th April, was not paid to the nakedar till the 9th May. The money thus remained with the carting agency nine days. Had a regular system, with any proper checks, been in existence, there would have been no reason why the money should not have been paid at the naka, the day it was received, by the agency, or at least the day following. It appears to the Court—and this remark is made not only after careful consideration of the evidence in this case, but also from the knowledge acquired in the hearing of other cases, forming part of the series relative to the question of Municipal frauds, which have lately come before the Court—that the conduct of Mr. Sorabji Pallonji, the secretary and executive officer of the Municipality, in allowing such a loose and unbusinesslike system to be carried on for so many years, was such as shows him to have been entirely neglectful of the first duties of an officer, responsible for the proper collection of the Municipal monies, and therefore to be, in the opinion of the Court, unfit to be the secretary to the Municipality of a city of such importance as Broach. Such, however, was the practice as far as relates to the Municipality. With regard to the relations between the carting agency and the merchants it appears from the evidence, that a day or two after the goods were delivered to the latter, a servant of the agency, Lalu Jiva, went round and collected the sums due for Railway freightage and for *octroi* to the Municipality. When taking this money Lalu Jiva entered the transaction on both sides of the merchants' "Bharatvahi", i. e., on the credit side he entered the amount due on any one consignment, and on the debit side the amount actually taken away on the day to which the entry referred. These sums were credited in the daybook of the agency by Vasarsi Bechar, who made up from the "agrani" book which showed the amounts due from merchants, what they call "aukdas" or statements of amounts of goods, monies, &c., and these were supplied to the nakedar at the time he came for the money due to the Municipality. The sums thus paid on these "aukdas" were debited in lumps, i.e., not showing the amounts paid on behalf of each merchant separately in the daybook of the agency, and receipts were obtained from the nakedars in the usual printed form. In connection with this transaction there appear to the Court to be several things, which would have found no place in a system with any pretensions to soundness. An arrangement, which would more thoroughly lend itself to undiscoverable, or rather improbable, fraud, could hardly be imagined. Firstly, the amounts debited in the daybook are lump sums, the details of which are entirely untraceable, and the carting agency do not hold any acknowledgment whatever for these sums paid to the nakedar. That at least is what appears from the evidence incredible, as it must appear to any one with the slightest knowledge of business. The separate Municipal receipts for each merchant's *octroi* were handed over to the merchant and no copies or extracts were kept by the agency. Secondly, the amounts were paid entirely according to figures supplied by the agency and unchecked by the Municipal servants. Thirdly, the money paid was taken away by one nakedar, whose name is very often not given in the daybook, and the receipts for the details of the same were brought next day, or a day or two after, made out and signed by the nakedar, who was on duty at the time, and not by any means, necessarily the nakedar who had received the money for which the receipts were given. Thus the fact that the receipt for a certain sum is signed by any nakedar is no proof whatever, it cannot, indeed, be considered that the money was ever in the hands of that nakedar. It thus appears perfectly clear that enormous temptation was thrown in the way both of the servants of the agency and of the Municipality, a temptation which could not have occurred in any such degree, had a proper system been in vogue. With a dishonest or an over-tempted nakedar and a servant of the carting agency of the same kind, fraud to almost any extent was not only possible but easy. The dishonest nakedar would only have to fill in the receipt correctly to be given to the merchant and enter in its counterfoil a lesser amount, (for from this counterfoil the amount paid to the Municipal treasury was calculated) while a dishonest servant of the agency could have paid any amount he chose without its being detected by the nakedar, and to satisfy the merchant, who got the receipt, he would only have to tamper with the latter before giving it him, so as to make it appear an acknowledgment for the correct sum which the servants of the agency could find in their daybook kept by him. Under these circumstances, the difficulty of proving fraud against any particular person is very great, and in the case now before the Court, it would be almost impossible to do so in such a satisfactory manner as to procure conviction. The evidence shows as follows:—On the 26th April 1883, a quantity of "Tal" was received at the Railway Station, consigned to one Mahomed Killedar. This "Tal" was taken by the carting agent's man to one Bomanshaw Sorabji, a merchant, who was a partner of Mahomed Killedar, and who always took the goods consigned to Mahomed and paid the duty on them. The arrival of these goods at the station is shown by the Company's delivery book. On the 29th April, Lalu Jiva, who collected for the carting agent, went to Bomanshaw Sorabji and from him received a sum of Rs. 50-10-6 which included the sum of Rs. 8-2-6 due to the Municipality. This transaction appears from the "Bharatvahi" of Bomanshaw, and it is not disputed. Having obtained the money, Lalu took it to his office, and it was next day, the 30th, entered on the credit side of the carting agent's daybook, the amount paid as due to the Municipality being entered as such. So far the sum of Rs. 8-2-6 is traced for certain and there is no dispute as to the transactions preceding the credit entry. Here, however, the looseness of the system of book-keeping of the carting agents comes in, and renders it impossible to prove satisfactorily whether the sum of Rs. 8-2-6 was ever paid over to the nakedar. The debits of Municipal monies are always in lump sums, of which the details are not given, and when Vasarsi Bechar states that this sum of Rs. 8-2-6 is included in the sum of Rs. 230-13-3, debited as paid to the nakedar Chaganlal on the 9th May, it is impossible to ascertain whether he is speaking the truth or not. That it was so, however, is the witness's statement, and in corroboration there is produced by the prosecution a Municipal receipt, purporting to show that on the 9th May the sum of Rs. 8-2-4 was received by the nakedar of the station naka as duty on Tal consigned to Mahomed Killedar. This receipt No. 161 and its counterfoil produced from the Municipal records are the documents on which the case mainly rests, and the question relating to the production of the receipt is one of great importance. It appears from the evidence that Mr. Wilson, the President of the Municipality, some weeks ago was making inquiries as to certain defalcations with regard to Municipal monies coming through the carting agent, and he told witnesses 3 and 4 that, if he found from receipts already given to merchants that the defalcations were due to the nakedars, the carting agent would be exonerated in his eyes. On this witness No. 4, who is the manager of the agency, sent Lalu Jiva round to several of their merchant clients with instructions to procure from them whatever Municipal receipts were in their possession. Bomanshaw Sorabji, through his "gomasta," gave Lalu Jiva some fifteen or twenty receipts, of which, it is alleged, No. 161 was one. Over a hundred receipts were shown to Mr. Wilson and compared with the counterfoils with the result that four appeared incorrect, one of which was again No. 161. It was not given up to Mr. Wilson by witness No. 4, but was produced by the latter on a summons being issued for it by the District Magistrate. It is thus shown that the receipt was obtained from its lawful custody by the carting agency and shown to Mr. Wilson with a view of making it appear, if possible, that the Municipal defalcations were the work of the nakedars and not of the carting agent. This renders it necessary to examine the receipt with great care, so as to make sure that the obvious interest of Lalu Jiva and others connected with the carting agent had not induced them to tamper with it, and that it had not been altered before it was given to the merchant by one of the servants of the agency who might have paid a smaller sum to the nakedar as the correct amount and misappropriated the difference. The receipt and the counterfoil should be exactly similar. Each contains the kind of goods and its quantity, the rate of duty, and the amount paid, the name of the consignee, and the signature of the nakedar who receives the money. Receipt No. 161 and its counterfoil are both signed by the accused. The writing is proved to be his. The receipt at first sight shows that 32½ maunds and one Broach "maund" of "Tal" paid as duty Rs. 8-2-4 (the discrepancy of pies two is nowhere explained, but is not of much importance). The counterfoil shows that half a main and one Broach "maund" paid a duty of Rs. 0-2-4. Thus it appears on the face of the receipt that the Municipality were defrauded of Rs. 8, their servant having received Rs. 8-2-4 and only paid over Rs. 0-2-4. . . The proper amount on duty has been traced to Vasarsi Bechar, and a large sum said to have included it is stated to have been paid to Chaganlal, but there is no evidence whatever beyond the receipt to connect the matter with the accused, and owing to the disgraceful system above explained, the fact that the accused signed the receipt for the money in no way shows that he ever received it himself. The only fact conclusively proved is that Rs. 8 were embezzled, and embezzled either by Lalu Jiva, Vasarsi Bechar, or one of the nakedars at the station "naka," but again, owing to the system, it is impossible to find out the person actually guilty. From the appearance of the receipt the Court does not consider that the accused was really the guilty party, and there is no satisfactory evidence on which to frame a charge against him. The Court therefore orders that Pragjee Nathu be discharged under Section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER A BRITISH OFFICER.

THE Poona papers give further particulars of the attempt to murder Lieutenant Tisdale, R. A., which was reported in our issue of yesterday. The *Deccan Herald* says:—

Between 7 and 8 p.m. on Friday last, as Lieutenant Tisdale of No. 2 Mountain Battery was walking from his quarters in the Club towards the dining-room he became aware of some one following him up from behind. The man approaching very close, Mr. Tisdale turned round, and saw a tall native covering him with a revolver; and he was only just in time to strike up the barrel when the shot was fired. The murderous assailant fled without firing another shot, and Mr. Tisdale ran into the Club, where Mr. E. C. Cox, (acting District Superintendent of Police) happened to be at the time. The latter at once took all possible steps in the matter, but the man got clear away in the darkness, which also prevented Mr. Tisdale from being able to recognize him with certainty.

The would-be murderer is supposed to be a bad character of the battery, who owes Mr. Tisdale a grudge for having, on active service in Burma, had occasion to superintend the infliction upon him of a sentence of corporal punishment. This man has been missing from his battery since Friday evening, and up to last night had not been apprehended.

The bullet from which Mr. Tisdale had so providential an escape passed through the window of the quarters of Mr. Tom Le Mesurier (who was fortunately out), and lodged in the opposite wall.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE TOWARDS HERAT.

IN an article in the November number of *Blackwoods Magazine* on "The balance of military power in Europe" occurs the following:—

If the Afghans were a united people, who could be trusted to adhere religiously to contracts made by a central Power, advance upon Herat would be a question of their friendship or hostility; but that is just the element on which we cannot count. The Afghans are in fact, a congeries of fierce tribes, who, no matter what bargains we had made with them beforehand, would be apt to break out in our rear after the first check we received in our front. Therefore, advance far beyond the Indian frontier becomes for us most dangerous. Our position there is strongest when it is strictly defensive. But all the world over human nature is human nature, and the clearest military vision may be obscured by the temptations of a brilliant campaign. The matter may be plausibly put—"We are all agreed that Russia must be stopped from advancing upon Herat—why should not the campaign to achieve that end be carried out from India itself?" It is not therefore difficult to guess why some of the highest authorities should be tempted, against their better judgment, to persuade themselves of the wisdom of a course which would for England be very dangerous. If the question as to the proper course to be pursued by another country and another army under analogous conditions could be submitted to their unbiassed judgment, we have no doubt at all as to the value of their military opinions. The analogies of military history are now sufficiently numerous, and we say unhesitatingly that they all preach—"Strike by all means. Do not wait to be struck, when you know that your enemy is only waiting for the moment which will be best for him to strike you; but do not strike him at the point where he is strongest and you will be weakest."

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE BENARES POLICE TRAGEDY.

THE last page of the late police tragedy at Benares closed on the 18th when Hyder Ali paid the extreme penalty of the law. Just before being taken to execution he was praying, and when brought out into the yard cried that he was about to die for his religion. Salaming the crowd he asked them to pray for him. He confessed his crime, and said his only regret was that his mukhtear had made him deny the crime before the Sessions

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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TENTS! TENTS! TENTS! for Auction Sale, by order of the Administrator General, on the ground on the west side of the Colaba Causeway, TO-DAY, at 4 p.m.

LOST on Frere Road, yesterday, Tuesday Morning, dropped from the Carriage, a Parcel containing a Note-book and a Brown Covered Book, written in French. Any one bringing it to Messrs. Louis, Dreyfus and Co., Forbes Street, Fort, will be rewarded.

FOR SALE.—One Blackwood BIJOU PIANO and a ZITHER, both in good condition. Apply to "A. B." care of this paper.

DRESDEN, CHINA, best Royal Meissen, Breakfast, Dinner and Desert Service for 12, the property of M. B. BAKER, Esq., C. S., Nasik. Price £15.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

THE only changes in Stock quotations advised by Reuter's London message of last evening are an advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols at 103⅜ and a decline of ¼ in French Rentes in Paris at 106½. Silver was steady at 43⅝ per oz., and Rupee Securities at 69½, and 71¼, for Fours and 4½ per cents., respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was still 103¼.

A further rise of £1 per ton in Copper is reported, making Wallaroo £55, and Braziers' £58. Braziers' Yellow Metal also had moved up another ¼, being quoted at 5½.

In General Produce the Wheat, Seed, and Coffee markets are reported to have been without change in tone or quotations.

A quiet feeling all round continued to pervade the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday. The total sales were estimated at the small figures of 8,000 bales, including 800 bales of Surats, and while these were quite unchanged in value Mid-Uplands declined 1-16d. to 5⅝d. per lb. American Arrivals also receded 5-64d. in all positions from Saturday's rates.

In New York there was no change, the Spot prices and March Futures being still quoted at 10⅜ cents and 10·44 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were full at 63,000 bales, being the same as last year's, and 8,000 bales less than in 1885. The following are the figures to date:—

	1887.	1886.	1885
Monday's Receipts.....	63,000	63,000	55,000
Two days' do. ...	103,000	101,000	92,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	2,739,000	2,251,000	2,251,000

Our market for the staple, in sympathy with the advices above reported, has been flat, and few transactions have transpired. Prices may be called rather easier all round, although dealers have generally quoted yesterday's rates. There were European buyers of "Good" Bhownuggur for April delivery in the market this morning at Rs. 196, a price which sellers would not accept at first, but they afterwards gave way, and some 800 bales were placed at this rate, the quotation for May being Rs. 195. Business is reported in Bengals between native dealers, say in "Good," at Rs. 148; "Fully Good," at Rs. 158; and "Fine," at Rs. 172, for January delivery. Broach has been neglected at the current quotation of Rs. 227-8 per candy. Of old stock 125 bales of Dharwar are reported to have been sold to the Mills at Rs. 188; and 210 Veraval, at Rs. 150 to Rs. 165 per candy.

WHEAT.—There is a moderate business doing in ready Ek-Dani on the bases of Rs. 4-9-0 for the first and Rs. 4-8-0 per cwt. for the second quality. There is no inquiry for the New Crop, but quotations are steady at Rs. 4-5-0 to Rs. 4-6 0 for Pessy, and Rs. 4-4-0 for Delhi No. 1.

SEEDS.—Old Linseed is steady at Rs. 6-0-9 to Rs. 6-2-6. Rates for the New Crop may be called weak at Rs. 5-15-0 to Rs. 6-0-0 per cwt; but in the former there is little doing, and nothing in the latter. Brown Delhi and Cawnpore Rapeseed of the New Crop is quoted rather higher at Rs. 5-6-0 and Rs. 5-5-6 per cwt. respectively.

THE Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,085	bales.
Wheat	47,052	cwt.
Linseed	13,378	"
Rapeseed	11,164	"
Gingelly	9,901	"
Poppyseed	1,677	"
Groundnuts	739	"

FREIGHTS have been very quiet in tone to-day, but rates show no quotable change. In addition to the "Inchgarvie (s) berthed for Antwerp yesterday for November-December loading at 17s. per ton and the "Arabia" (s), fixed for Continental (Med.) Ports at 16s. 9d. for one, or 17s. for two, December loading, we hear that the "Knight Errant" (s) has been fixed for January loading to Trieste and Venice at 26s. 3d. per ton at a par of Exchange.

EXCHANGE has been quiet, and rates have dropped 1-32d. from yesterday's closing quotations with very little ready business doing either way Three Months' Sight Credits have been sold at 1s. 5 1-16d. for February-March-April delivery, and February Bank demand has been booked at 1s. 4 27-32d. We quote ready

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 4½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Francs, 3 months' sight...	1·79	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not varied in value, the rate for Fours having been steady throughout the day at 99½ for cash and ⅛ per cent. less for the account. 4½ per cent. Paper is not inquired for and is still nominally quoted at 102½.

SHARES have not shown much further movement, and quotations generally are the same as yesterday, but steady or firm for Mill shares. We have to note an advance of Rs 2½ in Coorla, of Rs. 15 in Alliance, and of Rs. 10 in Colaba Land and Mill. Queen, on the other hand, are Rs. 2½ lower. Mofussil Press are Rs. 2½ higher. In miscellaneous shares the only important change is in Bombay-Burma, which are Rs. 75 down for the 1st issue, and Rs. 15 lower for the second.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	790
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100		17½ do.	445
National Bank of India	87,320	$125		5 pct.	118xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,250
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Karrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. CO., Ld.	0	200	20	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	10	125	125	Rs. 15	1331
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	80
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,425
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,975
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	340	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Mannar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	73
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	40	Rs. 9	435
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	530
New Indian Press ...	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	100
rince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	295x
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	600	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	30	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs	570xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	10	190
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	150	150	7 p ct	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	100	185	Rs. 16	150
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	nil.	99
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Saw Mills	900	1,000	1,000	11 p.c	495
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	10	10	15 p. ct.	190
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,00	2,00	Rs. 2	93
Do. 3rd Issue.	2,000	89	375	½ p.c.	2,700
Bombay Municipal Bonds				Rs. 5	675
Cash Bazaar	1,500	10	10	5 p.c.	100½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	400	..	3
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.				..	800
Jager & Co., Ld.	3,000	10	10	..	
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	10	1	Rs. 10	71
Kaiser-i-Hind Coal Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	10 p.c.	Re. 1
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	80	256	250	..	11
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	..	190
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	..	800
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	20	5	..	104xd
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2	2	10 p.c.	11
Pearse and Co., Ld.	4,000	12	10	8 p.	18
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	100	Re 1-	45
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs 19	340
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	107	p.c.	103
Telephone Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	9 p.c.	90
Thacker & Co., Ld.	10,250	2	2	Rs. 3	8½
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	50	Rs. 100	1,230
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	10	10	Rs. 15	240
Western India Flour Mills	2,000	125	125	nil	75
A. M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p	165

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

FAULKNOR—November 17, at Neemuch, the wife of Lieutenant A. A. Faulknor, 2nd P. W. O. Grenadiers, Bombay Infantry, of a son.

GRANGE—November 15, at Saharunpore, the wife of J. Cecil Grange, P. W. Inspector, N.-W. Railway, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1887.

SIR CHARLES DILKE is avenging himself upon his country. To say that his article on the British Army in the current number of the *Quarterly Review* is pessimistic, would give but a faint idea of the Cassandra-like wailings with which he seeks to pierce the ears and daunt the hearts of the people in whose councils he no longer sits. One resents the spirit of the article, which would create a panic if its fearsome words of boding were not to be taken with a grain of salt. Practical minds will give more undoubting credence to some official revelations which, if true, as they probably are, possess very high interest indeed Sir Charles states that after the rejection of the ratification of the Anglo-Turkish Convention respecting Egypt, "Germany pressed England to take a more active part in Eastern matters, promising Austrian and Italian support." Lord Salisbury refused, and Prince Bismarck, greatly annoyed, abandoned the Austrian policy in Bulgaria, and showed marked deference to Russia. Sir Charles Dilke thereupon quotes Herr von Bunsen's opinion that, if England neglects Bulgaria and leaves Europe to take care of itself, she will force her natural allies to save themselves by sacrificing her, and that she will find that Australia is not yet strong enough to protect England and India from a Franco-Russian invasion. Writing of this kind is certainly as uncomfortable as living over an undertaker's shop, as Sir Charles Dilke himself frankly admits. But those who love revelations will submit to some discomfort for the sake of gratifying an intelligent curiosity. We learn that, when in the spring of this year war between Germany and France was imminent, the British official mind contemplated the sending to Belgium a corps of observation. But as it was certain that Lord Randolph Churchill, with a section of Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists, would have joined the Opposition in protesting against such a step the official horns would have been drawn in had the two Powers come to blows. In other words, we would not have fought for Belgium. Supposing all this to be true, and it probably is, what is the use of letting the cat out of the bag? Will the disclosure strengthen the hands of the Government in the face of the Continental Powers, if it be indeed the case that they may either singly or combined, fight us, and find us unprepared to fight them? Sir Charles Dilke defends his action by alleging that the Intelligence Departments of the Continent know the strength and weakness of our forces and their position better than we do ourselves. He does not base his defence on the disclosures which Lord Randolph Churchill has not hesitated to make this year as to the prevailing disorganisation and to the defenceless condition of our Mediterranean fortresses. He simply considers that he is fulfilling a duty in making the real state of the case known to the British Electorate, so that the House of Commons may be induced to abstain from following Lord Randolph's advice in cutting down the estimates largely and suddenly. His idea is that the whole naval and military system of the Empire must be thrown into the crucible and recast. He admits the danger of so sweeping a measure being resorted to in the presence of great military Powers, all and each of which are thoroughly equipped for war, and are ready to take the field at a day's notice. But he argues that our present defensive arrangements are so inadequate and so badly organised, that the danger would not be perceptibly increased by undertaking the work of reconstruction in the face of possible enemies.

Having thus shown the grounds upon which he rests his justification, it must be admitted that Sir Charles deals with the important and vital questions with which he desires to familiarise the mind of the country, with a frankness and a courage and an abundance of information which will ensure him a hearing, and will doubtless work the revolution that he desires in public opinion. If the country accept as even an approximation to the truth his presentment of the condition of things now existing, Lord Randolph Churchill will find few audiences prepared to applaud his proposal to cut down estimates. The long introduction to his examination of the British Army deals with general considerations, such as that the War Office has admittedly broken down under the pressure of a centralised administration, that there is a consensus of opinion that we are in a position of utter unreadiness for war, that the outbreak of hostilities would produce a period of intense confusion, that our Army is very small in numbers, and is notoriously behind the larger armies of the other Powers in armament and equipment. These pronouncements have created, we are told, a wild sensation in England, but the writer promises in future articles to show that the country is open to invasion, open to bombardment and ransom of our commercial ports, open to bombardment of our arsenals, exposed to the loss of some of our coaling stations, and the consequent destruction of our trade. We need not be surprised if articles which essay to prove this indictment succeed in creating a panic which will carry the economists, of whom Sir Charles Dilke speaks with derision and contempt, out of political life. If it be true that the Jubilee Review, so far from showing that we were in possession of two Army Corps has proved that we have not one; if we possess no organisation for home defence, if our reserves are not real reserves, if we are deficient in field artillery, and would be unable to mobilise an expedition for a counter attack; if our admirals, foreseeing that the Navy would be expected to defend London in the event of a war with France, wish that London should be fortified so that it could not be rushed if anything went wrong, the conclusion is clear that the English taxpayer must put his hands deep into both pockets. The proposal to spend four or five millions on the fortification of the metropolis cannot be regarded as unreasonable. The Martini-Henry is obsolete and the Army and Navy must be re-armed with a Magazine rifle at the cost of nearly a million of money. The defence of the country will, however, devolve upon the Militia and the Volunteers, who must be as well armed as the Line. For every rifle in the hands of a soldier, another must be stored in the arsenal, for that is the rule in the Continental Armies. The re-arming will cost three millions of money Field artillery is deficient, there not being as many batteries in the United Kingdom as belong to each of the eighteen Army Corps of France. The coasts require to be fortified; the coaling stations are not yet rendered secure; all these essential things will take many more millions, Sir Charles maintains that the expenditure of from three to five millions in the fortification of positions round London, taken in connection with the reorganisation of our forces, would pay, and inasmuch as the property of London is estimated at a thousand millions sterling, the cost of insurance would be inconsiderable. It is easy to read between the lines, that when the complete reorganisation of our defensive forces is spoken of, what is meant is that conscription, or rather universal military service, should be resorted to, some special provision being made with a view to the necessity of providing a military force for the defence of India. If anything could induce public opinion in England to tolerate the idea of compulsory military service it would be the vivid realisation of the dangers of invasion and imperial overthrow, which Sir Charles Dilke depicts with such brutal frankness. But the French would not take the word of Marshal Niel or that of Baron Stoffel, for the necessity of the *service obligatoire*, until the actual experience of Sedan brought home to every household the consequences of refusal to put a rifle in the hands of every man in the country.

In the course of this remarkable paper Sir Charles Dilke makes incidental references to India. He points out that in the attempt to introduce short service we have enormously increased the military expenditure of India, without succeeding in establishing a short service system in the Continental sense, which gives a reserve available for immediate mobilisation. He speaks of the difficulty with which two Army Corps could be put into line in India, and one in England, while even this could only be done by either neglecting Indian garrisons which Sir Frederick Roberts considers essential, or by swelling the Indian corps with native troops of doubtful efficiency. He pays Sir Frederick Roberts the well-deserved compliment of citing him with Lord Wolsely as a man who could apply the well-known maxims of Continental armies, and reduce our non-system to a system, so that each man should know the place which would be his, and the duties which he will have to fulfil, when war occurs. Sir Charles considers that the Russians are dangerous enemies both to India and to China, their vast expansive force making the danger of a collision with ourselves very considerable, whatever efforts may be made by both Governments to avert it. He takes a very desponding view of what may happen if the war, which he regards as inevitable, should arise. He discounts the generous action of the Nizam, by quoting the opinion of those of our Generals who hold that the friendship of an Indian Prince is no defence against the hostility of his people, and he even goes so far as to imagine that Sir Frederick Roberts would prefer that the three hundred and fifty thousand men maintained by the native Princes should be deprived of their arms, rather than be placed in the field in a campaign against Russia. Were it true that Sir Frederick Roberts would take that view of the situation, we should be inclined to follow the example of the German missionary who declined to accept the authority of a particular text adduced for his discomfiture, by saying "That is precisely where Paul and I differ." This Indian Empire was built up by alliances with native Princes, and the free use of their armies in the field. Napoleon in his dreams of Eastern conquest which he was confident he could have realised, counted upon the co-operation, for military purposes, of the oriental populations, which alone in his opinion possessed the numbers necessary for founding great empires. He certainly would not have despised the opportunity, if such had presented itself, of utilising the military resources of the Native States against a common enemy. Sir Charles Dilke would scarcely have taken such a helpless and hopeless view of Indian possibilities, were it not in accordance with his purpose to paint the situation in the darkest colours. The method which he employs is one which is growing into fashion in English politics, and stimulated by the necessity of arresting the attention of the new Democracy by making the worst of everything. It is not very difficult to put together all the elements of danger, and, ignoring all the elements of hope, predict catastrophes that appal the imagination. When it was proposed to send a steamship across the Atlantic, Dr. Lardner, the great scientific authority of that day, demonstrated that the vessel must, by the very conditions of the case, perish in mid-ocean with all on board. Similarly, when railways were proposed, nothing but the presence of mind of George Stevenson re-assured the public as to the dreadful consequences of a cow charging a locomotive. Professor Airey proved on scientific principles that the Crystal Palace, if set up in Hyde Park would, by the expansion and contraction of the iron, bring down every sheet of glass in murderous fragments on the heads of the unhappy people beneath. The most distinguished engineers of the day found no difficulty in persuading us all a few years ago that the Suez Canal could never be made, and that, if it were made, all the dredges in the world would be unequal to the task of keeping it from being choked up by the shifting sands of the desert. We have survived all these prophecies of evil, and probably we shall survive the gloomy forebodings in which Sir Charles Dilke indulges in regard to the possible consequences of the shortcomings of our Military and Naval departments.

THE learned Judges of the Special Court of British Burma have at length published their decision on the marriage law of Burma. It appears that the Recorders of Rangoon have interpreted a very obscure and single sentence of the Buddhist Law of Manu in such a way as to reduce marriage to the level of concubinage. Under these repeated decisions of the Recorders, several immoral practices grew up in Rangoon, where women, wishing to consort with their paramours, quoted the rulings about divorce on mere caprice and defied the husbands to take any legal steps against them. To add to the absurdity of the legal situation, the Recorders next treated as "established customs" these disreputable practices which were the fruit of the decisions interpreting the ancient text of Manu. A few years ago the Buddhist Law was discovered to be a mere version of the Indian Manu, and thereupon doubts were at once suggested as to the soundness of the Recorder's interpretation. The Judicial Commissioners disputed his law and refused to enforce the doctrine of divorce as mere caprice in the territory outside Rangoon. The two Judges have at last considered the subject and expressed an opinion that the Recorder was wrong. They hold that the one fantastic text on which alone these rulings had been passed had been misunderstood, and that the immoral customs hitherto imputed to the Buddhists, to their great scandal and disgust, have no existence. The many texts quoted by the learned Judges shew clearly that the Buddhist Law equally with the Hindu Law throws a strong protection over married life. It is something to get a grievous error put right, even after the lapse of many years. But it is impossible to recompense the husbands and wives who have been forced to submit to the older decisions, and whose domestic happiness was ruined through the general ignorance of the meaning of the Indian Manu. We are informed that the Roman Catholic Bishop, Monsignor Bigandet, and two of the Commissioners of Divisions, Colonel Street and Colonel Plant, came forward some years ago and stated officially that the "custom" judicially imputed to the Burmans was a mere imagination, although practices universally considered immoral were becoming prevalent at Rangoon. The decision we publish practically confirms their opinion.

THE President of the French Republic has evidently made a grave mistake in sending for M. Clemenceau without having first sounded that great Radical leader as to his views on the situation. The advice given to resign, in order to serve the Republic, tendered under present circumstances, is an insult and is probably so intended. It makes M. Grevy's position intolerable; for everyone will understand that the only reason why he sent for M. Clemenceau was that he had no one else to turn to in his extremity. There would be no question of combination or compromise when the leader of the Extreme Left was called to the Elysée, for M. Clemenceau could not coalesce with either the Moderates or the Conservatives; his device being from the necessities of his position *aut Cæsar aut nullus.* Since he declines to save the President by taking office—a step which would involve a dissolution and an appeal to the country—the position of the former becomes desperate. He is too old and too honest to effect a *coup d' etat* and he will probably follow the example of his immediate predecessor and resign. Who will succeed him? The difficulty will be to find a candidate for the Presidential chair who will be acceptable to the Moderate and the Radical wings of the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DYNAMITE PLOTTINGS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

At the Bow-Street Police Court yesterday, two Americans (Callan and Harkins) were charged with having in their possession a quantity of dynamite and also plotting with the view of causing an explosion in London. After some evidence the case was remanded.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 21.

In obedience to M. Grevy's summons M. Clemenceau attended the Elysee to-day, and had an interview with the President.

M. Clemenceau informed M. Grevy that the best way for the latter to serve the Republic was to resign the Presidentship, otherwise he declined to undertake the task of forming a new Cabinet.

SUICIDE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Mr. E. Rawlins, recently a Tea Planter in Sylhet, committed suicide this afternoon by cutting his throat with a razor at the Hotel De Paris.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Nov. 22.

The Viceroy arrived here to-day and was received according to the programme arranged. The military arrangements were excellent and the troops made a splendid show. Lady Dufferin having visited Dera Ghazi Khan has not come on here, but stops in a special train at Darya Khan. The Viceroy leaves to-night, the same arrangements being made as for the arrival. His Excellency will halt to-morrow morning at Khewra to see the salt mines, which will be illuminated for the occasion. At Dera Ghazi twenty-five Chiefs were present at the reception, and these and the European officials of the station were introduced to his Excellency.

THE MADRAS SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

This morning on the Court assembling it was stated by the Counsel for both sides that they had received a communication from Dr. Smith, a Government Official, to the effect that he was prepared to make known certain facts. After discussion as to the relevancy of Mr. Smith's evidence it was decided to send for Dr. Smith, though the Court will put all questions when he gives evidence on Thursday. After this decision had been arrived at Mr. Branson on behalf of the defence obtained permission to further cross-examine Mrs. Morgan. She said that on her return from England she stayed at Galle Face Hotel, Galle, but did not commit adultery there. She knew Surgeon-Major Smith of Ootacamund. She had had interview with him in March last, but did not tell him she had had criminal intercourse with that gentleman at Galle Face Hotel. If he said so he was a liar.

Some other evidence was taken to-day to prove Mr. Ross's movements at about the time of the alleged adultery. The Crown prosecutor said in defence that in order to shield Captain Dease Mrs. Morgan had made these charges against Mr. Ross. The Crown prosecutor therefore on behalf of Captain Dease's Counsel urged that in the interests of justice Captain Dease ought to be allowed to be examined. His Lordship said he would tell the jury that up to the present moment there was not a tittle of evidence of Mrs. Morgan's misconducting herself with that gentleman.

The case is adjourned till Thursday, when Dr. Smith will be examined. That will close the evidence for the defence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

COLOMBO, Nov 22.

The s.s. Verona, bringing the next China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay this evening at 3 o'clock.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 21,

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here last evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Ogilvie left here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde arrived here from Colombo on the morning of the 19th inst.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Rohilla arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Victoria arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 19th inst.

The Anchor Line s.s. Victoria Left here for Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 21.

The Italian s.s. Bisagno left here for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester market has been easier.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4 per cent. do.	71½
4½ per cent. do.	103½
3 per cent. Consols for account	103½
2½ per cent. Consols for account	103½
4½ per cent. Sterling Bonds	106½
4½ per cent. French	103½
Bar Silver	43½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 22, 87.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via [illegible] perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

ARABIA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via [illegible] perfect.

PERSIA.—Via Direct Cable, perfect. Via Aden, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang: perfect. Via Amoy, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect.

Elephant Point Penang cable interrupted.

Malta for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat) closes at Karachi at 6 p.m. on 24th (Thursday).

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 21.

10 p.m.	78·6

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	83·8
2 p.m.	84·2
4 p.m.	83·9

It is rumoured that Sir Jas. Hanbury, K.C.B., now the Principal Medical Officer at Gibraltar, will, early next year, replace Surgeon-General John Irvine as Principal Medical Officer, H. M.'s Forces, in Madras. This appointment will, it is believed, lead up to Sir James Hanbury's ultimately succeeding Surgeon-General Madden as Chief Medical Officer of the Forces in India, for which post no more experienced officer than Surgeon-General Sir John Hanbury exists in the ranks of the Medical Department.

NOTES FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, Nov. 21.

THERE is probably no administration which feels so acutely the official change to the colder weather as does that of the Central Provinces. The *quantum* of officers employed being only just sufficient for the needs of the province, there is consequently a very energetic game of post on hand when the winter sets in, and the early mails of the season return to their adopted shores the Commissioners, Deputies and Assistants, who have been availing themselves of those various sorts of leave which the kindly Government sanctions with a view to the convalescence and recreation of its slaves. With four Commissionerships only—and only the same number of incumbents—there is naturally a flutter among the Commissioners, when, as at present, two out of the four are immediately expected to appear on the scene. Mr. Howell returns at once to the Nerbudda Division, displacing Colonel Ricketts, who, to avoid the degradation of Deputyship, proposes, it is said, to besport himself on three months' privilege leave, trusting the Fates meanwhile to make an opening for him somewhere and somehow. Then the pucca incumbent of this division, though now enjoying six months' extension, will be back at his post before the oven door shall open again. But with an affectionate brother who has furlough due to him, Mr. Lindsay Neill need not feel anxious about his future, and may reckon on Jubbulpore as a safe seat for 1888, and no unpleasing change from this den of sufferings.

The Chief is now on his way from Pachmari headquarters, having started on the 15th for Nagpore, *via* Seonee. Mrs. Mackenzie parted company with him some days before taking her way to Calcutta. This visit is one of interest to more than herself, as its object, like all profound secrets, has, of course, crept out. And we are all on the *qui vive* till her return, laden, as it is expected she will be, with all that is good and procurable in the City of Palaces. Former Chief Commissioners have been famous for their entertainments, but hospitality for which lavishment will be no name is predicted for some time to come.

Kamptee is burnishing up its weapons of gaiety and promises us no end of festivities during the season, and there are whisperings of great things to be done here, in addition to the expected entertainments in high quarters.

The Judicial Commissioner, who has also been for some time at Pachmari, has started on tour, and is just now somewhere, I believe, in the Hoshungabad District. In that land of desolation I found myself the other day. May it be my lot never again to be so placed. With the exception of some well made roads and a beautiful reach of the Nerbudda, there is positively naught to be seen that pleases. These roads, the work, I heard, of a former Deputy Commissioner—Col. Brooke—are worthy of notice, being not only wide and well metalled, but in many places and for great lengths bordered with stonekerbs. The City is clean, but it wears a deserted air, and, unlike this place, has evidently outgrown its requirements. The Cantonment, with its ruined bungalows and ill-kept hedges tells a tale of "former days and better things;" the Club bungalow is a disgrace to the local authorities; and when all the neighbourhood (as I passed along) was dry, and cold, and bracing, Hoshungabad was damp and warm and stuffy. Miserable are they whose lot is there cast. Yet for the number of residents, Hoshungabad is a lively quarter of the world, if compared with some of our other Central Provinces stations. Its near neighbour, Betul for instance, cannot reckon up half its complement of Europeans, yet it wears a far more lively face. So it may be said of Seonee, Chupara, Chindwara and Narsingpur all of which touch its borders. By the way, among the changes, alterations, reforms, or whatever Mr. Mackenzie's plans may be for earning a reputation, or rather regaining one as a "cutter down," he has proposed to double up some of these smaller districts and give the Deputy Commissioners of the provinces, each, a more equal-sized territory to look after. The places named just now would of course be the scene of annexation. When the new Midland and G. I. P. Junction Station is built at Itarsi, and passing there I learned of its early commencement, there will probably grow up a large railway community there. This, surely, would be a more suitable place for the head-quarters of the district than its present hole and corner *habitat*. Such a transfer has been often spoken of, and in old days Sohagpore was the selected site; but the public offices at Hoshungabad are good, and were urged always as an excuse for things remaining as they were; in these economical times, no doubt, *such* a plea would be doubly *urged*.

As soon as one crosses the river at Hoshungabad and commences to ascend the Ghat on the Bhopal Line there is a great change. But relief to one's feelings does not come immediately, for I was full of fear, so long as the train was winding its way through the first few miles of cutting. This is very narrow, and huge masses of stone looked as if threatening any minute to fall and engulph the passing carriages. One can but hope that so soon as the Midland take over this bit, the said cutting will be widened, and the cause for fear to travellers, more or less timid than myself, removed. It cannot possibly be safe as it is.

The valley of the Nerbudda looks just now its very best; the wheat is springing out of the ground, and the foliage of the jungle and of the many beautiful trees which stud the fields is perfect. Crossing the Alfred Bridge over the Tawah, one's eye catches sight of as lovely a bit of scenery as is to be found in these parts; to the south is seen the river's rocky bed, bound by hills of varying height, all well wooded down to the water's edge, and one is reminded of some small lake in the Scotch highlands, while to the south a vast stretch of land showing the course of the river through the low-lying land carries one in thought to the lowlands of Europe—say the neighbourhood of some Dutch river.

At Jubbulpore the new Kacharies are making great progress, and this long range of buildings near the line of railway promise to add an architectural feature of no small pretensions to this pretty station. They are being carried out in coloured brick, with stone dressings, from the design of Mr. Irwin, so well known in these parts, now engaged in building the new Government House and Offices at Simla. The style is of the Gothic which is so common in Bombay, and the structure will certainly be the finest that has been erected in the Central Provinces.

Mr. Vaughan, lately Manager of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, at Mopani, near Gadawarra, has recently returned from England and taken up his duties as Superintendent of the Government Coal Mines at Warora and Umaria, near Kutni; from this latter place a large party of engineers have recently commenced to re-survey the country lying between it and Bilaspur. This survey had already been made by the Government engineers when the Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway was first taken in hand; but the Bengal-Nagpur Company are now to take up this portion of that line, and it will be put in hand almost immediately. Whether the other part from Kutni to Etawah, where the Midland will have a branch from Saugor, will be commenced at present, no one seems to know.

On Saturday, the 19th, some excellent sports took place at Jubbulpore on the Parade Ground, and apparently all the world and his wife were present. Mr. Mallet, Consulting Engineer to Government for State Railways, has moved his office to Jubbulpore from Agra, and from the lovely bright weather and sharp brisk air that one got a good taste of in that pleasantest of stations, the wish that it could have, by some chance, been the capital of the province was very strongly felt. Returning to Nagpore, such a wish, too, became still more strong. Here was found the Inspector-General of Education returned from his leave home and looking fit for a long spell of further work, though, it is believed, that it will not be long before he leaves India for good. Probably, no servant of Government has ever been more interested in his work, and done it more thoroughly than Colonel Browning. Colonel Jacob, Inspector of this Circle, has gone off to Jubbulpore to officiate for Mr. Elliott, of the Northern Circle, proceeded to Tasmania for three months. Colonel Grace, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, is expected back almost at once from Europe, just in time to share in the sensation which the Chief Commissioner's circular to all Deputy Commissioners has caused. Mr. Mackenzie is a veritable Dr. Birch; but we must remember that while new brooms sweep clean they wear out like most other useful and useless articles. The strong expressions as to determination, &c., to bind Tantia Bhil captive, in the course of how short time, I forget, would probably not now be repeated, and so with other high falutin. The hand, head and heart will after a while grow weary of strong measures. The Survey party which had intended spending next summer at Pachmari will, it has been now settled, recess at Poona, sufficient accommodation not being obtainable for it at the former place.

THE GOVERNMENT ABKARI POLICY—III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I very much thank you for the kind and impartial notice you have taken in your leader of the 12th instant of my previous two letters; and I fully concur in the views you have so ably expressed touching the new rules and regulations for toddy and toddy-spirits which are embodied in the resolution of 28th June last, and which are to come into operation with the commencement of the coming year. There is not the least doubt of the indecision in its Abkari policy displayed by the local Governments during the past few years. As you have justly observed, if it is constant at all, it is constant only in its inconsistencies which may be discovered on an examination of the series of resolutions on farming that have emanated from the Secretariat since the introduction of the Abkari Act. And no resolution appears to be more in contradiction with the condemned system of farming than the one already referred to above. The pendulum of the Abkari policy seems to oscillate most violently. It swings from one extreme to the other according, either to the financial exigencies of the revenue year, or to the indications of what may be called the thermometer of consumption. If the consumption of spirits takes an upward leap, in spite of increased still head duty or tree-tax, the Abkari Commissioner is thrown into a state of nervous alarm from which a new *fiat* alone—a *fiat* devoid of even the most commonplace financial ability but remarkable for its greater taxing capacity—relieves him. Consumption again shows a diminution, and that official is enabled for a year or two to sound his trumpet horn as loud as ever, calling on his credulous Government and the ignorant and uncritical public to witness the "highly successful" character of the policy of maximum of revenue and minimum of consumption. Thus swings the pendulum of Abkari revenue in the Presidency, and the artifice which sets it in such violent motion for the time being is ostentatiously styled the Abkari *policy* of the Government—a policy without a definite aim, a policy that has no continuity and which may, therefore, be properly designated a makeshift arrangement. For instance, despite the increased still head duty of Rs. 2-4 in the town and island of Bombay, and of Rs. 1-12 in the district of Thana (except Umbargaon Petha) the consumption of spirits increased fast and furious during the three years ending 1883-84 :—

	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	Increase in 3 years
Bombay Clrs.	6,30,521	6,65,030	6,98,971	68,450
Thana "	3,52,142	4,34,726	4,78,860	1,26,718

By the time that the Abkari report for 1882-83 was published, which was nearly a year later, the Commissioner too well knew that consumption in Bombay and Thana had shown immense increase during the aforesaid three years. Such a condition of affairs was certainly inconsistent with the "policy" of Government which must by hook or crook show increased revenue and diminished or stationary consumption. So, of course, a reason was easily discovered to increase the duty on spirits and toddy-trees in both places—the department knowing too well from its previous manipulations that during the first year or two after the duty or tax in increased consumption falls off. Here is what the Commissioner remarked in the 31st para. of his report for 1882-83 :—"I have no doubt that toddy-spirit will generally *bear heavier taxation than has yet been placed upon it*, and I am confident that a large increase may yet be made in the revenues drawn from the Island of Bombay and Thana and Kolaba districts, if Government should see fit to place equal excise rates *on the toddy and mowra spirit* consumed within tracts." Of course, the wish was father to the thought. What the Commissioner recommended was readily agreed to by the Government and the heart of the former was gladdened when in the next year's report (1884-85) consumption fell off in Bombay from 698,971 gallons to 548,282 gallons. It should be stated here that part of the large consumption in 1883-84 was owing to the circumstance of an extraordinary number of marriages having been celebrated—the year following being considered most unpropitious. In Thana, too, the consumption fell of to 326,031 gallons. But the latest illustration of the non-continuity of the Abkari "policy" may be fully perceived in the resolution of 28th June last, in which the Government attempts to revive the condemned system of farming with regard to toddy. The pendulum has now been set in motion at the very opposite pole. What was considered as a great "demerit" of farming in 1881-82 is considered to be its very opposite! And that too in spite of the so-called "reformed" system of farming country spirits—a rank and odious monopoly—having been publicly pronounced by all impartial and disinterested observers as a gross fraud on consumers. Here is what the report for 1881-82 stated in reference to the merits and demerits of farming :—"In former years the revenue from country liquor was generally raised by selling at auction the monopoly of the right to manufacture and sell spirit over specified tracts of country. Each farm usually comprised only a few villages, but in some districts whole talukas were sold in single farms. The *farmers paid lump sums* for these privileges, *and were then free to make and sell as much liquor of as many kinds and strengths as they pleased, altogether uncontrolled by official interference.* In most districts the toddy farms were sold along with the spirit farms, but in a few places the right to draw and sell toddy was sold separately. . . . . *The system provided no check whatever against the immoderate sale and consumption of cheap liquor, while it also allowed monopolists to put on sale weak and inferior spirit and to charge for it any prices they pleased.* So much for the constancy of the inconsistent Abkari policy.

Coming to the immediate purpose of my letter I beg to observe :—(1) that the statistics of Bombay as embodied in the despatch and the tables accompanying it are incomplete, inasmuch as figures of consumption are given for three cities only, and those up till 1881-82 when statistics were available as far down as 1885-86; (2) that the statistics, incomplete as they are, are misleading; and, (3) that consumption of spirits in the whole of the Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Sind and Aden) has absolutely increased, and that, too, to an alarming extent.

Firstly, as to incomplete statistics. In this respect the despatch is most open to criticism, not only with reference to Bombay but to all the remaining provinces of the empire save Bengal, I shall later on dilate at length on this most unsatisfactory feature of the despatch. It omits the *most salient* factor on which the Government of India has attempted to disprove the allegation of the Temperance Congress. Reliable statistics of consumption for even a single quinquennial period are wanting. The statements as to consumption are vague. In fact there has absolutely been no attempt at uniformity of statistics and the system of marshalling the figures for purposes of a fair comparison. The despatch speaks of the papers submitted by the Bombay Government as having given very "ample statistics of the excise administration." I find that, far from being "ample," they are most meagre. It will be seen from the table at the bottom that there are in all eighteen places in the Presidency from which the Government derived an excise revenue of sixty nine-lakhs of rupees in 1885-86. To how many places has the despatch and the table referred? Only three, namely, Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Surat. The table gives statement of the quantities of toddy and mowra spirits from 1872-73 to 1881-82 for the Island of Bombay, for the city of Surat and six miles round up to 1877-78, then for Surat city, Chorasi and Olpad talukas for 1879-80 and 1880-81; and for the additional taluka of Bardoli for 1881-82. Balsar is shown separately, though it is supposed to be included in the Surat district. Statistics for the city of Ahmedabad, from 1872-73 to 1880-81, and for the whole district, for 1881-82, and those for the city of Bombay from 1872-73 to 1883-84 are to be found in the extracts quoted by the Government of Bombay :—(1) from a letter addressed by Mr. Pritchard to yourself on 21 Aug. 1883, and (2) from the Bombay excise report for 1883-84. It will be perceived from the foregoing remarks that, far from furnishing "ample statistics" for all the large districts and populous tracts, the Government of Bombay has confined its figures of consumption to three places, and these, too, in a most spasmodic way, omitting the latest statistics up to 1885-86.

I now come to the figures themselves. I observed in my last letter that the estimated number of gallons of toddy-spirit shown in the table from 1872-73 to 1876-77 are altogether unreliable for the simple reason that during those years *no statistics* were registered for either the toddy juice or toddy spirit. It is a patent fact that during the period there was a *larger* consumption of the juice rather than of the spirit. The fact was further corroborated by the evidence of a Bhandari before the Abkari Commission quoted in my last letters. But there is the additional corroborative testimony of the Abkari Commissioner himself on this subject. In the thirty-ninth paragraph of the Abkari report for 1879-80, it is stated that the consumption of *toddy spirit* during the five years ending 1876-77 "is not known." And in the preceding paragraph it is observed :—"*No reliable statistics of consumption of liquor are obtainable under the farming system nor in the case of liquor taxed by the imposition of a tree-tax*, except where distillation of toddy has been concentrated in central localities as has been the case in Bombay since 1879." It is clear from the foregoing extract that prior to 1879 they had no "reliable statistics" for the consumption of toddy liquor. But I have yet a further extract to adduce, which will not only emphasise the non-existence of any accurate statistics for the toddy spirit during the quinquennial period referred to, but clearly indicates *how* the *estimated* quantity is arrived at. And here it is worth noting that the table appended to the despatch is simply taken bodily from the report of the Abkari administration for 1881-82, (*vide para.* 22). In the preceding paragraph (21) it is again observed: "Statistic showing the quantities of toddy-spirit made *in any year preceding* 1878-79 *are not available*. But we know the number of trees tapped for the extraction of toddy in each year, and *applying to them the average annual spirit yield per tree tapped* ascertained from the four years' return (1878-79 to 1881-82) above given, the following results are obtained." Under the circumstances is it not misleading to put down the produce of the trees tapped during each of the five years ending with 1876-77 as *spirit wholly?* Especially, when it is now established beyond a doubt by the Abkari Commission that there was a larger consumption of the fresh juice than of the spirit during those years? It should be remembered that the report of that Commission was published in the early part of 1886, while the papers were submitted to the Government of India in 1887. It was open to the Government of Bombay to correct the unreliable figures of toddy spirit for the five years ended 1876-77; but it never attempted at any such correction. On the contrary, it has, by the retention of such unreliable figures in the table, actually *misled* Parliament and the public. It is apparent that these figures were retained with but *one* object, namely, to contrast the exaggerated consumption of country spirits in Bombay in the five years under 1876-77 with that registered in the subsequent quinquennial period ending 1881-82. Thus :—

1872-73.	1881-82.
347,815 gals.	230,087 gals.
Trees tapped 26,755	17,699

But even taking the yield of the trees as *spirit wholly* what do we find? The average of the first five years comes to :—

22,189 trees equals 288,407 gallons. Duty Re. 1 for the first 4 years and Rs. 1-12 for the fifth year.

Contrast this with the next two years.—

1877-78—22,407 trees equals 291,291 gallons Duty Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4

1878-79—22,312 trees equals 290,056 gallons. Duty 2-4

Virtually, the raising of the duty and the operation of the rules under the first two years of the Abkari Act show a little larger yield of spirit than under the former period, though the average of 288,407 gallons in that period has been taken hypothetically. In reality there was a larger consumption of toddy *spirits* than toddy in 1878 and 1879 than during the five years before. The stringent regulations adopted in 1879-80, of course, led to a strike, and the number of trees tapped during the three subsequent years only averaged 16,587. That, of course, showed a diminution of spirits. But the whole table is vitiated for purposes of a fair comparison by the unreliable figures of toddy spirits during the first half of the decade ending 1881-82. I have already observed that it is far from honesty of the Government to stop the table at 1881-82 when figures of the consumption of spirits are available till 1885-86. But what the Government has omitted to do may be supplied here. Of course, their assertion that consumption was 900,000 gallons in 1872-73 in the city of Bombay and only 630,521 in 1881-82 must be rejected as misleading. The figures for 1881-82 may be taken as correct, but those for 1872-73 are inaccurate; consequently, the inference as to the diminution is open to question. But to take up the narrative where the Government has chosen to let it drop.

BOMBAY CITY.

1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
gins.	gins.	gins.	gins.	gins.
630,521	665,030	698,771	548,282	592,268
Duty...Rs. 2-4 per gallon.			Duty...Rs. 2-12 per gln.	

It will be tedious to go into further details, but those who run may read the tale of consumption as disclosed for Bombay by the light of the above figures. The consumption had mounted up almost to 700,000 gallons within three years, and it would have mounted higher still, but for the increased duty of Rs. 2-12 per gallon. The significant fact to be noticed is that the average consumption of the last two years would have exceeded that of the first three years by 33,000 gallons, had the duty not been increased and had the bhandarees not struck work as they did in 1884-85. So far, then, it is nonsense of the Government of Bombay, that their "policy would raise the maximum of revenue with a minimum of consumption has proved "highly successful." The raising of the duty from 1 rupee to Rs. 2-12 or 1·75 per cent. has not had the slightest influence on the consumption of country spirits.

I now pass on to the table of the Surat district. Here, too, I regret to have to state the compiler of the statistics has been disingenuous. Firstly, he gives figures of consumption for the Surat City and six miles round, from 1872-73 to 1878-79, and the population is stated at 107,149. The succeeding two years are supposed to represent the population, not only of the "Surat City and six miles round," but of Chorasi and Olpad talukas, as if in the six miles tract of Surat City Chorasi was not included! The fact is Surat City and six miles round *is Chorasi*. So that virtually the distinction is almost without a difference. At page 24 of the report for 1885-86 the total population of the different talukas comprised in the Surat district is enumerated. I find that Chorasi taluka has a population of 44,764. This added to Surat gives a total of 154,648. The table includes Olpad and Bardoli talukas in 1881-82. As it stands, it is attempted to show that whereas "Surat and six miles round," with a population of only 107,149 consumed on an average 91,813 gallons of spirits during the six years ended with 1877-78, that place *plus* Chorasi, Olpad and Bardoli talukas, with a combined population of 292,767 consumed in 1881-82 94,542 gallons. In other words, with an additional population of 185,618 the consumption was not materially larger in 1881-82 than in 1877-78! This is entirely misleading. As I have said before there is no distinction between "Surat and six miles round" and Surat and Chorasi. Now Olpad registered a consumption of 7,180 gallons and 10,010 gallons in 1878-79 and 1879-80, respectively. The average for the two years is 8,590 gallons. If this be deducted from the average consumption of the same two years for Surat City, Chorasi and Olpad, we get correct figures to compare Surat and Chorasi with the previous years. Thus :—

SURAT AND CHORASI.

1872-73 to 1877-78	1879-80 to 1880-81
Average 91,813 gins.	69,293 gins.
Duty Rs. 1½ per gln.	Duty Rs. 2 per gln.

The above figures mean that had the duty been only Rs. 1½ in 1879-80 and 1880-81 the consumption in Surat and Chorasi would have been 124,727 gallons, that is to say, would have *increased by* 32,914 gallons. Now, take the last year in the table. Bardoli is now included, but the registered consumption in that taluka in 1881-82 was 5,200 gallons. If this quantity, *plus* the registered quantity in Olpad in the same year, namely 8,000 gallons (*vide* Report, para. 48, 1881-82) were deducted there would be left 81,342 gallons as the registered consumption in Surat and Chorasi in 1881-82. This quantity compared with the average of the six years ended 1877-78 shows a diminution of 10,471 gallons, but had the rate of duty in 1881-82 been the same, namely Rs. 1½, the consumption would have been equalled to 146,415 gallons or an increase of 65,073 gallons. It should, however, be remembered that the table deals with only four talukas of Surat. A comparison of the consumption of the entire *Surat* district from 1881-82 to 1885-86 shows at a glance how consumption has increased 79 per cent. in five years, despite heavy tree-tax and the monopoly of farming given to one influential person, thus :—

SURAT DISTRICT.

1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	Increase in 5 yrs.
gins.	gins.	gins.	gins.	gins.	gins.
181,819	237,575	248,929	305,021	326,203	144,393

I repeat that it is nonsense for the Government of Bombay to state that Surat district shows a considerable diminution of spirits. It is absolutely untrue and so far the table has misled Parliament and the public.

I could in the same way conclusively prove that the figures for Ahmedabad and Bulsar are unreliable and therefore misleading. But I have so far exceeded the length of this correspondence that I will desist from further encroaching on your valuable space. I will now pass on to my third point, *viz.*, that consumption of spirits has absolutely increased during the last five years. In support of my assertion I beg to append the following two tables, which will show at a glance the *real* result of the previous excise "policy" of the Bombay Government. Is it, indeed, creditable to have an increase of 641,282 gallons in five years, being an annual progressive percentage of 7? And it will be observed that if the total quantity of foreign spirits is added, the grand total reaches the enormous quantity, nearly 31 million gallons, or an increase of 7 lakhs in five years!—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 21. D. E. W.

A

Consumption of Country Spirits in the Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Sind and Aden) for the five years ended 1885-86.

PLACES.	1881-82 Gins.	1882-83 Gins.	1883-84 Gins.	1884-85 Gins.	1885-86 Gins.	Increase in 1885-86 Compared with 1881-82 Gins.
Bombay	5,82,302	6,27,647	6,69,796	5,14,299	5,77,777	-4,525
Ahmedabad	61,672	69,786	74,044	59,202	60,214	-1,458
Broach	2,49,209	2,54,209	2,78,944	2,39,759	2,53,750	+4,541
Kaira	2,74,729	2,84,729	3,11,311	2,44,144	2,51,344	-23,385
Panch Mahals	1,51,310	1,51,310	1,61,310	1,31,301	1,31,301	-20,009
Surat	3,52,142	4,34,726	4,78,860	3,26,130	3,26,031	-26,111
Thana	3,52,142	4,34,726	4,78,860	3,26,130	3,26,031	-26,111
Kolaba	58,488	58,488	58,488	54,921	54,921	-3,567
Ratnagiri	50,088	50,088	50,088	46,913	46,913	-3,175
Sholapur	16,655	16,655	16,655	16,655	16,655	
Belgaum	46,814	46,814	46,814	36,154	36,154	-10,660
Nasik	14,993	14,993	14,993	14,993	14,993	
Ahmednuggur	31,022	31,022	31,022	31,022	31,022	
Khandesh	3,46,788	3,46,788	3,46,788	1,15,541	1,15,541	-2,31,247
Total	19,82,103	21,34,215	22,69,113	18,32,190	19,01,315	-80,788
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba and Unconditional	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	19,82,103	21,34,215	22,69,113	18,32,190	19,01,315	-80,788
Estimated consumption of the last 3 places at 25 per cent. higher than the consumption of 1885-86						1,25,329
						20,26,644

a.—No available statistics of quantity, only net realisations registered. Liquor having been farmed out, respective of consumption, for a lump sum.

b.—This was the year in which most marriages were celebrated—the following year being a Swakarsi year. The extraordinary consumption is *partly* ascribed to this extraordinary circumstance.

c.—Still head duty on country spirits imported from Uran was increased from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3-12 per gallon. The duty came into effect on 1st June 1881. There was also a strike among the Bhandaris.

d.—Separate farms were abolished in the Surat district and the privilege of manufacturing and retailing country spirits throughout the district was given in a single farm for a period of three years for a minimum guaranteed revenue of 42 lakhs rupees per annum.

e.—Panwell Taluka was transferred from Thana to the Kolaba Collectorate.

B

Foreign spirits imported in the Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Sind and Aden) during the five years under 1885-86.

Years.	Gallons.	Converted into 25 U. P. Gins.	Percentage of Increase in 5 years.
1881-82	2,13,632	2,95,286	
1882-83	2,16,321	2,99,037	
1 8 -84	2,20,817	3,09,201	
1884-85	2,32,129	3,21,040	
1885-86	2,61,117	3,49,898	
Increase in 5 years	47,485	63,629	22

C

Total Quantity of Country and Foreign Spirits during the five years ended 1885-86.

—	1881-82.	1885-86	Increase in 5 years.
Country Spirits Gins..	21,01,552	27,42,831	
Foreign..... "	2,86,266	3,49,896	
Total ...	23,87,818	30,92,730	7,04,912

CANARESE AT THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Who is responsible for the numerous mistakes that have crept into the Canarese passage set for translation into English in the Matriculation Examination? Either the gentleman who drew up the passage must have made them in writing it down, or the man who put it into type is grossly ignorant of the language. Words that ought to have been compounded are separated and *vice versa*; palatal sibilants are inserted instead of dental ones; the rules of euphony (*Sandhi*) are grossly violated, and the whole passage is hopelessly mispunctuated. The mistakes are all but endless, and the entire passage is quite misleading. When we take into consideration this jumbling up of words without the least attention to grammar or sense and that the language of the piece is in some places vulgar and the moral involved is difficult to be gathered, I fear the candidates must have found considerable difficulty, in the first place, in arriving at a correct reading of the passage, and in the second place, in rendering it into good English. When such is the case, I should not be surprised if the English examiners find the rendering of the Canarese passage no better than mere rubbish. I hear that most of the candidates, whose Vernacular is Canarese, were obliged either to paraphrase the English passage or translate passages in languages which are not their Vernaculars, and of which they possess but a mere smattering knowledge. But what would be the fate of those candidates who attempted to translate the incorrect and distorted Canarese passage, it is difficult to say. Is it to be hoped that they would be treated with some consideration?

It is really disgraceful that countless mistakes should occur in the question paper of an University Examination. To obviate further difficulties on Thursday next, I would suggest that a gentleman knowing Canarese thoroughly should be appointed, in the absence of the Examiner, to be present to assist the candidates in interpreting questions or to correct mistakes in the paper if there be any.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 22. X.

AN OLD MAN BEATEN TO DEATH.

MR. JUSTICE NANABHAI HARIDAS and Mr. Justice Birdwood, presiding at the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in the case of the Empress *vs.* Bundu wullud Miabhai, in which the accused was sentenced to death by Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, for the murder of one Peerbhai. Mr. Rele appeared for the appellant and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for the Crown.

The prisoner and the deceased were inhabitants of a village near Barsi, and a dispute arose between them about the possession of a field. Peerbhai, who was an old man, expressed his intention to go and complain of the accused to the Judge at Barsi; and on the 10th October last, he set out at daybreak for the purpose. The prisoner followed him and overtook him on the road. He knocked him down, and kneeling on his chest, he struck the deceased several blows with his fist about the head and the chest; nor did he desist until he found that life was extinct. Prisoner afterwards gave himself up to the police authorities, and made a full confession of his guilt both to the Second Class Magistrate at Barsi and to the committing Magistrate. Before the Sessions Judge, however, he retracted, stating that the confession had in the first instance been extorted from him by the ill-treatment of the police. The Sessions Judge convicted the prisoner of murder and sentenced him to be hanged. Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, confirmed the conviction, but commuted the sentence of death to one of transportation for life.

BOMBAY CHARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have done the reading public a service in publishing in your Saturday's issue an interesting article under the head of "Bombay Charities." As the subject is evidently to be continued, a few thoughts suggested by the perusal of what has already appeared may not be out of place, and I thank you in anticipation for giving them a corner in your valuable paper. Your sketch is necessarily a slight and cursory one, but it is none the less welcome, for to the average newspaper reader, who does not ordinarily turn to sources of ampler information, (like my friend, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji's excellent work, the "History of the Parsis," for example), it is only such occasional reproductions in the columns of a daily paper which serve to recall many an interesting chapter of early history, which, otherwise, would remain unremembered.

Speaking of female education, you remark that: "They (the Parsis) were the first amongst the natives of India to recognise the benefit of female education, and it is more than thirty years since that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji and the late Mr. Nowroji Furdunji and Mr. C. N. Cama, were amongst those who founded what is known as the Parsi Girls' Schools Association, and although

THE *FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW* ON THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE November number of the *Fortnightly Review* opens with the first of a series of articles on "The British Army," by the author of "Great Britain." The first article is introductory. After, recapitulating the main conclusions arrived at by him in his former articles, Sir Charles Dilke proceeds to defend himself against the criticism that it is unwise and inexpedient to dwell upon the defective condition of the military forces of the nation. He then examines in general terms—reserving the discussion of details and special points for subsequent articles—the position in which we should find ourselves if we were suddenly involved in war, with or without allies, with one or the other of the two Great Powers, Russia and France, which he regards as our two most probable enemies. He strongly condemns the recent reductions in the Horse Artillery, points out our deplorable deficiency in field guns, and insists on the risks we should run with our present resources and organization, in relying for home defence mainly on the Volunteers and the Militia. He considers that we require an immediate expenditure of several millions in order to put ourselves in a position to fulfil the indispensable duties which the defence of the Empire would lay upon us in time of war. After reducing these duties to the narrowest possible limits a heavy obligation would, he contends, still remain for the due discharge of which we have as yet taken no adequate measures :—

OBSOLETE RIFLES.

"It is shown by General Alderson's evidence before Lord Randolph Churchill's Committee that the rifle with which our troops are armed will soon be obsolete and that 'the Regulars and the Navy' will have to be armed at once with a magazine rifle at a cost of nearly a million of money. This will leave the Militia and the volunteers, upon whom the defence of the country will fall in time of invasion, armed with an obsolete weapon, to face regular troops armed with a magazine rifle; but to arm the whole of the forces would cost a million and a half. . . . Even the million and a half does not allow for a reserve of rifles; and when Mr. Childers pointed out that fact, General Alderson's reply was:—'The least you ought to have is one rifle in store for one in the hands of the troops, and that is less than some foreign Governments have. This means close upon three millions sterling.

HOPELESS CONDITION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FORTRESSES.

Then over a million and a half is needed for arming our military ports, that is, the southern fortresses the Channel Islands, Malta, Gibraltar, Halifax, and Bermuda; and a million for defending the commercial ports. Successive Governments have refused to face the expenditure of these five millions and a half, but every one who has looked into the facts must admit that the expenditure is necessary, and that it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to try to convince his brother electors of this necessity, and cheerfully to bear his own part. It is, however, too probable that we shall go into the next war with our Mediterranean fortresses in the same hopeless condition as regards defence that they are in at the present time, a circumstance which will only add to the already great difficulty of keeping up communication through the Suez Canal. Let us take the most extreme of all possible views. Let us renounce all concern for Constantinople, all part in Egypt, abandon the Suez route as a route for war, wash our hands of the fate of Turkey and of Belgium, and declare that if ever we were to quarrel with any Power, we would confine ourselves to defence, nevertheless it is certain that we could not be absolutely sure of always blockading the French in their own ports, except by so hampering our Navy as to paralyze it in the task of the defence of our coaling stations, of our trade, and our smaller colonial possessions. Moreover, even if we modify our policy in the way proposed by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, we do not avoid the risk of war with Russia. . . .

THE RUSSIANS DANGEROUS NEIGHBOURS.

No one can have a greater admiration than I have for the spirit and energy of the Russians; but their very patriotism and courage make them dangerous neighbours both to India and to China, and their vast expansive force must cause the risk of conflict with ourselves, however great the pains which both Governments may take to avoid it. It would be impossible even for Mr. Picton and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, should they ever, by the advance of Radicalism in England, be charged with the administration of our national affairs, to avoid taking upon themselves the duty of making India secure against possible aggression. Even if we shake off Turkey and Belgium and Egypt, and keep as completely free from 'Continental complications' as these gentlemen could desire, even if we should trust in a war with France to our Navy and our Volunteers, yet I fear that we are not in a satisfactory position. This we cannot be until we are certain of being able to defend ourselves in India and to strike a return blow in some portion of the world. Moreover, even upon the most limited views of our duty, we need to back our Navy for home defence by such fortresses, such organization of our Volunteers, and such support of them by artillery and the other appliances of an organized army as shall prevent that paralyzing of our maritime forces of which I have already spoken.

These considerations are amplified and insisted on, and the writer thus summarizes the line of argument and inquiry which he proposes to pursue in the subsequent papers of the series :—

ENGLAND'S UNPREPAREDNESS.

"When we come to consider, next month, the dangers of our present situation and the wastefulness of our existing system, we shall, I fear, find that we are not prepared in time of peace; that the result of our want of preparation would be that we should have to incur frightful and wasteful expenditure in time of war; that our fleet is too weak for its duties, and is at the mercy of the inventors, who are busily at work upon methods of dealing with high explosives which may prove to be its destruction; while we are behindhand in great guns afloat, behindhand in great guns ashore, in disappearing guns, in cupolas and shields, and in submarine mining. We are, I fear, open to invasion, open to bombardment and ransom of our commercial ports, open to bombardment of our arsenals, exposed to the loss of some of our coaling stations, and the consequent destruction of our trade. We are trusting to the Navy to do the work both of fortifications and of field armies. We possess no organization for home defence, our reserves of men are not real reserves, we have altogether insufficient field artillery, we possess as yet no reserve of horses; we could not even mobilize our two expeditionary corps for want of a reserve of horses, and should be unable, therefore to deliver a counter-attack. I may have to show that the jubilee review, so far from indicating our possession of two real army corps, proved that we have not one, and that our military position in Europe is growing year by year less strong relatively to that of France and the other Powers.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

We shall have to take note of the admissions of Mr. Smith and Mr. Stanhope with regard to our deficiency in stores, of the Government admissions as to the stock of rifles and of ammunition, both here and in Canada, which great dependency is, indeed, I fear, defensively considered, as badly off as we are in England; and we may have to remark, in passing upon the foreign opinion as to the defects in our attack formations and as to the weakness of our garrison artillery. If we look to the colonies we shall discover that they can obtain heavy ordnance and ammunition only from England, and that their needs will add to the sudden pressure under which our centralized administration is likely to break down in the event of war. Turning to India, we shall find that the British troops are needed for the garrisons, while the native army is unfitted to face Russians in the field; that the recommendations of the Indian Commission, having been vetoed by Lord Hartington and Lord Kimberley, there is a *terrible* division of responsibility; and that, while we have deluded ourselves with the belief that we have come in Afghanistan to a settlement with Russia, which is in fact no settlement at all, we are losing ground year by year relatively to Russia, who is steadily increasing her power of attack. As regards finance, we shall find that just as English defence has been sacrificed to Indian, India leaving us mere depots for home service, so India is being ruined by the monetary calls made upon her by a system which is unsuited to her requirements. India needing long service, and England, in Europe, needing short service and large reserves, a compromise has been arrived at which suits neither."

With this lack of system and deficiency of necessary organization is next contrasted the order and system as well as the immense accumulation of stores and warlike materials which Continental Powers think necessary to their security. A few words are devoted at the conclusion of the article to the question of the Navy and its relation to the defence of London, and the writer expresses the opinion that an "expenditure of between three and five millions on the fortification of positions round London would be an expenditure that, taken in connexion with a real organization of our forces, would distinctly 'pay.'"

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR ALFRED LYALL.

A FAREWELL dinner was given to Sir Alfred Lyall at Allahabad, on Friday evening, when the hon. Sir John Edge, Chief Justice, presided. The company is described as being cordial and appreciative; the wines excellent and cold, as also was the dinner; but the memorable entertainment was highly successful. After dinner the President in an eulogistic speech proposed the health of their illustrious guest. He referred to his youth, his training, his early services in India, his conduct during the Mutiny. After a brief allusion to the Oudh Rent Act which Sir Alfred was instrumental in promoting, Sir John said that he had also secured to them a Provincial Council, a University and there was hardly a public department in the North-West Provinces or Oudh in which Sir Alfred's influence had not been felt.

Sir Alfred Lyall, in the course of his reply, thanked the company for their expressions of good-will, and said :—

It was in these provinces that the first five years of my service were passed. I am now one of the few civilians who can just remember what Northern India was like before the Mutiny, which upset everything, and is the epoch from which everything was set on the right course. With all the railways now running across the country, it is not easy to think of the time when in the Upper Districts we were 800 miles from a railway station, and when the outlying rural tracts were still much as the Moghuls had left them. Nor does every one recollect, although no one who saw it will forget, how the whole country went back for six months into indescribable anarchy, a period which to a young assistant I must confess was not without its special attractions. This is why I am well pleased to be here at the end of my time. One returns to one's earliest and freshest likings in everything. Moreover, in the 17 years during which I was away from the North-West Provinces I served in various provinces and administrations. I saw something of all Northern and Central India down to Hyderabad. I saw what the life was, and how things are done. And all my official writings and observations led me very long ago to the conclusion that the provinces under this Lieutenant-Governorship are the finest in the Empire, and may still be called, by their importance as well as for their position, the heart of India. It is a heart that I think is sound and is well regulated. It would be contrary to the nature of things if such a fine possession did not demand and obtain good administration—the finer the estate the more care one takes of it. And though I may be prepossessed in favour of things there, yet I speak with all the impartiality and sincerity of one standing on the brink of official dissolution when I declare my conviction, founded on much experience, that in all matters pertaining to good administration these provinces still hold a leading place. Nowhere is er Majesty's Government better served; nowhere is its reputation more successfully upheld; nowhere do all classes and sections of the community work better together; nowhere is there a better feeling among Europeans and natives (loud applause.) In every public measure that I have had to deal with, and there have been two or three in my time, I have had the great advantage of continual support and advice and reasonable criticism from all the leaders of the community. Perhaps I may be allowed to say a word as to my own service. When I joined it 32 years ago the credit of the North-Western Provinces men stood very high: its reputation culminated during the Mutiny, when many good men went under and our losses were really heavy. And I can attest after more than five years' renewed acquaintance with them, after experience of their excellent work and proved ability, that the quality and the spirit of the civil officers in all grades are as good and strong as ever (applause). If however matters had gone on well during my time, it is greatly due to the co-operation and support received from co-ordinate authorities and services and to one relations with the independent professions. The alliance between the Army and the Civil Service have always been one of good fellowship (loud applause). With the High Court my own relations have always been excellent, and when I consider that one mission of that formidable tribunal is to curb the Executive, I may congratulate myself on having been on friendly terms, public and private, in the last five years, with four Chief Justices. With several members of the Bar I may claim a personal acquaintance and friendship; and I have always recognised the great advantage to our Courts, and the high tone given to the whole profession in these provinces, by a strong and independent Bar at our local capital (applause).

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

WITH reference to the remarks of the Government of India on the subject of the tenure of the appointment of Cantonment Magistrates, and the examinations to be passed by candidates for the same, the Government of India has, the Madras *Times* hears, been informed by the Madras Government that, under present rules, an officer holding the post of Cantonment Magistrate has been required, for many years past, to pass an examination in law, which examination, however, was not carried out until after appointment; and the same examination, with slight modification, will, it is thought, meet the requirements of the Government of India, with regard to the preliminary test as well as the higher examination to be passed subsequent to appointment. The Madras Government have, accordingly, suggested that the preliminary examination to be passed should be equal in difficulty to the corresponding portion of the first or lower standard prescribed for junior Civilians, and should include the following branches, viz., the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, Madras Act I. of 1886, and the rules framed thereunder, and the Indian Evidence Act. In the case of an officer who would be required to exercise the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge, the following additional branches should be passed, viz., Act IX. of 1887, (the Province Small Cause Court's Act,) the Indian Contract Act IX. of 1872 and the Indian Limitation Act IX. of 1871. The Government propose to entrust the conduct of the examinations, to be held half-yearly, to the Board of Examiners by whom the examination of junior Civilians is conducted, and would allow officers appearing for it to present themselves for any branch of examinations separately. To obtain the higher rate of pay laid down, the Government propose that every officer having passed the lower standard should be required to pass a higher examination in the same branches of law, but equal in difficulty to the corresponding portion of the higher standard examination prescribed for junior Civilians.

CEYLON.

A POSTMASTER SENT TO GAOL.—Edward Tissera, late Postmaster of the Kollupitiya Post Office, was tried to-day on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in that he, being a public servant and entrusted as such with three sums of money—Rs. 5,12, Rs. 30,50—on the 6th, 9th, and 17th of June respectively, appropriated them to his own use and benefit. Mr. Crown Counsel Hay prosecuted, while the prisoner was undefended. After a patient trial, the jury, through their foreman, Mr. F. S. Lakeman, found the prisoner guilty on all three counts and recommended him to the lenient consideration of the Court in view of the lax system that prevailed in the Postal Department at the time of the commission of the offence of granting receipts for monies received for Indian Money Orders, without retaining counterfoils of such receipts in the Post Offices. The Judge, taking into consideration the temptation thrown in the way of the young man by the laxity of the system of business in the Postal Department, and the recommendation of the jury, sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. —*Times.*

THE Inspector-General of Police, Madras, having solicited orders of Government as to the manner in which the re-grading of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, consequent on the re-organization of the Police establishment, should be given effect to Government have approved of the recommendation made by him, that all Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents should now be placed in the new grades according to seniority, all permanent incumbents of the old grade appointments continue to draw the pay of such appointments until promoted to higher ones. Acting Assistant Superintendents, whose allowances are affected from 10th August 1887, the date of the Government of India's letter on the subject of the re-organization, are to be treated alike, and are from that date, to draw acting allowances calculated on the pay of the lowest of the grades, in accordance with section 17, Pay and Acting Allowance Code. The appointments of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police are to continue to be treated as appointments open to comissioned military officers, and acting uncovenanted officers are to be allowed the benefit of acting allowances calculated under sections 16 and 17 of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code. The revised scale provides for a staff of 23 Superintendents, *viz.*, two 1st grade, on Rupees 1,000 each; five 2nd grade, on Rupees 800 each; seven 3rd grade, on Rupees 700 each; and nine 4th grade, on Rupees 600 each; and twenty one Assistant Superintendents, *viz.*, six 1st grade, on Rupees 5.0 each; eight 2nd grade, on Rupees 400 each; and seven 3rd grade, on Rs. 350 each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Serra Pedrosa, 1620 tons, from Fanarth, which she left on the 6th August last, arrived in Bombay the evening before last, laden with a cargo of 2,499 tons, of coals for Messrs M Mackenzie and Co. She is consigned to Messrs Ed, Bates and Co.

THE P I S N steamer Pachumba, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning from Karachi (Nov. 19) and Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. G. Yardley, Mr. H Wood, Dr. and Mrs Caldeira, Mr. Restamji, 18 men, 13 women and 15 children belonging to the Bo Sappers and Miners, and 335 deck (ordinary) passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

22ND NOVEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sutlej	2143	G. D. G. Worcester	A	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Coromandel	..	J. Reeves	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Venetia	1609	F. Cole	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Inchgarvie	1728	M. T. Moss	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Bormida	1492	G. R. Dignino	F	F. Bozzoni.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	C. E. Darley	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Henley	1446	R. Valder	H	.....
,, D. Balduino	3044	G. Dodero	K	F. Bozzoni.
,, China	1391	B. Fletcher	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, St. Regulus	2031	Henry	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Wave	1456	J. Macullough	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Serra Pedrosa	Turner	Fanarth, Aug. 6.
22	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi, Nov. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Novasa (s)	Parsonage	Rangoon, Moulmein &c.
	War-vessel Brandon	Daniel	Obock.

The following vessels were entered for out ports yesterday :—

Steamer Sutlej, for China and Australia.
,, Bangalore, for Mauritius.
,, Bagdad, for Aden, Zanzibar, &c.
,, China, for Port Said.
,, Pachumba, for Cochin and Karachi.
Schooner Goolinar for Damaun.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Sinclair—s, 175 cwts coir yarn, J Lallji; 59 bales cotton, B Narrandas; 91 bales wool, D Harjivan; 100 bales hemp, H Foolchand; 75 bales hemp, D Chhaganlal.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandel—s, 2,949 cwts rapeseed; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wave—s, 96 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 400 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia—s, 59 cwts fennygreek seed, 49 cwts cumminseed, 31 cwts mustard seed and 675 cwts gingelly seed The Bo Co Ld.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat—s, 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat—s, 5 cases indigo, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

D Baldamo—s, 1000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 1941 cwts gingelly seed, R Caderbhai; 5,000 cwts gingelly seed, E Spinner and Co; 150 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat and 7350 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros; 1500 cwts wheat and 460 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 1,971 cwts rapeseed, The Bo Co Ld; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Baldmino (s) 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino (s) 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 18 cases Indian curiosities F. Bozzoni; 5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

China (s) 55,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia—s, 84 bales twist, The National S and W Co.
Bormida—s, 42 bales twist, P Cowasji.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bormida—s, 150 bales twist, The National S and W Co.
Venetia—s, 30 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia—s, 360 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 12 bales twist, The National S and W Co; 156 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 13 bales cotton, D P Marker; 150 cwts olibanum, Y Lun Ching.
Bormida—s, 51 cwts candal wood, A Merbau; 200 bales twist, H P Jootta; 7 bales twist, N Vecthaldas; 50 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co.
Sutlej—s, 23 chests opium, The P and O Co; 38 bales cotton, M Gangji; 87 cwts shark fins, J Peerbhai and Co; 102 bales twist and T Cloth, Sathe and Co; 18 bales cotton, H A Esmall and Co; 274 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, C Ebhram; 30 bales twist, A C Esmallji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida—s, 57 bales T and Long cloth, P Cowasji.
Venetia—s, 52 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales Long cloth, D Sassoon and Co; 11 bales twist, S Abhraham.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st November, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·931
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·6
Dew Point	63·6
Relative humidity of Air	·54
Extent of cloudy sky (0 is white sky 0 ouded = 10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	74·6
General Direction of Wind*	ENE NE, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	309

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 20.

Sladen, Lt, Bo, 2nd E Y Regt, on leave, from Hyderabad.

NOVEMBER 21.

Marsh, Lt-Col, Bengal, Staff Officer, from leave, from England.
Filgate, Col, Madras, R E, from leave, from England.
Luckhardt, Col, Bombay, and Commy Genl, on duty from Poona.
Bruce, Capt, Bengal, R E, from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 22.

Dunlop, Lt, Bo, R A, on sick leave, from Kirkee.
Sutton Jones, Lt, Bo, on leave, from Deoli.
Gill, Condr, Bengal, Ord Dept, on leave, from Rawal Pendi.
Mc Leod, Sub Condr, Bengal, Ord Dept, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 22.

Babington, Lt-Col, Bo Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Poona
Bruce, Capt, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Agra.
Paul, Capt, Bengal, 6th Cavalry, to rejoin, to Multan.
Fagan, Lt-Col, Bombay, 2nd Lancers, off leave, to Poona.
Rivett-Carnac, Capt, Bengal, 19th Lancers, from leave, to Meerut.
Heaviside, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1887.

1. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parde at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, the 26th inst. at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock, at 4-15 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors.

2. The following promotions in "E." Company will take effect from this date :—

Sergt. L. A. Watkins to be Color Sergeant; Lance-Sergeant L. Crowley to be Sergeant; Corporal W. Lane to be Lance-Sergeant; Lance-Corporals W. Robinson, J. A. Aquino, and C. Avron to be Corporals; Volunteers B. O'Brien, A. R. Sharp, G. Pinsent, W. Chisholm and H. C. Howard to be Lance-Corporals.

3. Drill at the Queen's Statue will be at 5-15 instead of 4-45 as heretofore, to enable Volunteers of "C." Company to attend.

4. Until further notice Instructors will proceed to Coorla for class firing only on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. It is requested that should this prove in any way inconvenient to Volunteers, notice may be sent to Head Quarters.

5. Volunteer A. Fell is transferred from "B." Company to "C." Company from this date.

6. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to notify to Head Quarters what amount of rounds they require for practice and whether they will take them on their charge.

7. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at the P and O Dockyard this day, Wednesday the 23rd inst., at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified :—

8. There will be drill for Recruits at 6-45 a.m., this day, Wednesday, the 23rd instant, on the Kennedy Sea Face. Plain clothes to be worn.

9. There will be a Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday next, the 26th instant, at 6-45 a.m., on the Kennedy Sea Face.

By Order,

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. and Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

GALES AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IN ENGLAND.

THE southern portions of England, including the metropolis, together with the Channel and the northern parts of France, were visited on Saturday and Sunday, October 29th and 30th by a gale of unusual severity. It was attended by much destruction of life and property. The most serious occurrences which have been reported were the loss of ten lives at Portland, of six, off Shanklin, of four, off Dunkirk, of the crew of a barge, near Sheerness, of two, in the Channel Islands, and of one, at Boulogne. In Jersey, a girl was killed in a bed which she shared with two aunts; a chimney-stack falling through the roof upon the occupants killing the girl and injuring the two women seriously. The ten lives lost at Portland were those of a pleasure party who had gone out for a night's fishing, and whose yacht, was swept from her moorings and dashed against the rocks, only two persons out of twelve having been able to save themselves. The six lives lost off Shanklin were the crew of a pilot-boat, from which there is no survivor. A barge foundered with all hands at the estuary of the Thames and Medway. The Norwegian barque Von Peter, laden with timber for Cherbourg, went ashore at Rocquaine Bay, Guernsey, and one of the crew is missing. The sloop Helena, of Dundee, was driven ashore and dashed to pieces off Dunkirk. Four persons were drowned—namely, the captain, his sister, a sailor, and an apprentice—while two of the crew were saved by a fishing-vessel, on board of which a sailor was killed by the fall of a mast

This gale was followed by another which raged on Tuesday in all parts of the country. Great damage was done, and several disasters occurred. In London the storm, which was less violent, though more continous than that of Sunday morning, was accompanied by a heavier downpour of rain than we have experienced for many weeks. In the Bristol Channel five out of seven coasting vessels which left Newport laden with coals on Monday night being caught by the gale near Cardiff, were driven on shore and became complete wrecks. In Cardiff Docks great damage was done. All along the western coast from the Bristol Channel to the Mersey the gale raged with tremendous fury, and the full extent of its destructive force will probably not be ascertained for some days to come. Liverpool suffered very severely, and similar accounts reach us from many places on the east coast; though as the main direction of the wind was from the south-east, its more destructive effects would be experienced on the western and southern coasts. The most serious damage as yet reported is that which was done in the neighbourhood of Holyhead. At first it was supposed that the through traffic between London and Dublin by way of Holyhead had been entirely stopped, and that some days would be occupied in repairing the damage. The railway to Holyhead is carried across mud-flats, covered by the sea at high water, which separate the island of Holyhead from the mainland of the Isle of Anglesy. As the tide rose on Tuesday morning the sea was dashed by the force of the gale with great violence against the embankments which protect and carry the rails across these exposed flats, and for some hours the line was in imminent danger of destruction. It appears that the sea did at one time over-power its barriers and flood the line for a considerable distance; but the damage was temporarily repaired in the course of the afternoon and the through communication was restored. Trains in both directions were, however, considerably delayed, and the day mail from Dublin to London reached Chester nearly two hours after time. The shipping in the Mersey suffered severely. Two schooners were driven against the Tranmere landing-stage and both sank, one with its crew of five men, two men being drowned within a few yards of a crowd of spectators. From all quarters we have accounts of buildings being destroyed or seriously damaged. One of the most remarkable of these instances was at Sheffield, where two chimney-stacks fell and destroyed three dwellings, but did little injury to persons. A large portion of a building near Bury was blown down, and three men were buried in the debris, one of them being so seriously injured that his recovery is despaired of. A man was killed in Manchester through the fall of a wall, and a schoolboy lost his life by similar accident at Wolverhampton. As usual, the over-heard telegraph-wires in some parts of the country sustained considerable damage.

MR. CAINE, who was appointed by the Madras Board of Revenue to report on the tobacco growing localities in Kurnool, Dindigul and the Erode taluks of Coimbatore, inspected them as well the Madura farm and several cigar factories at Trichinopoly. A report just issued contains the results of his inquiries. Unfortunately, it was too early in the season for him to see any tobacco in the field or any curing going on. The opinion he has formed of the tobacco cured in the native fashion is decidedly unfavourable, but he believes that the leaf itself, in several places, is capable of great improvement by shade-drying, careful curing and proper fermentation. The Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Benson, is arranging to carry out this season some small experiments in shade-drying and curing on the Madura farm and in Kurnool under instructions left behind by Mr. Caine. Mr. Caine also submits remarks on the cigar industry at Trichinopoly, and the Collector has been directed to draw the attention of the manufacturers to his suggestions, especially as to the tightness of rolling and the rawness of the leaf used. Extracts from the report are to be published in the district *Gazettes*.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. A. LAING, the officiating Sanitary Commissioner, has just left Madras on a tour of inspection in the North Arcot and Salem districts. This will probably be the last tour of inspection of the present season. Nothing has yet been decided as to the future of the Madras Sanitary Department consequent upon the recommendations of the Finance Committee. Proposals were made either to amalgamate the Sanitary with the Medical Department, or the Jail with the Sanitary Department, and the latter proposal was the most talked of. The Sanitary Commissioner has been called upon to report if a reduction in the cost of the establishment is not feasible; from which it does not appear that the Sanitary Department will be strengthened in any way by the decisions of the Finance Committee. It seems strange, however, remarks the Madras *Times*, that, while the question has been settled long ago in other parts of India, the Madras Sanitary Department should still be held in suspense. Unquestionably the Department has done excellent work during the twenty-three years it has been in existence, especially during the great famine of 1877-78; and we wait with interest to see how the Government are going to dispose of this important Department.

BRITISH MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

AN article of particular interest at the present moment, in view of the controversy raised by Canon Taylor's paper on Islam, appears in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*. It is from the pen of Mr. H. H. Johnston, the well-known African explorer, and deals with British missions in Africa. Here is the writer's view of

THE RESULTS OF MISSIONARY EFFORTS :

It is not on the spread of Christianity that African missions can at present base their claims to our gratitude, respect, or support. Judged from a purely Christian point of view, they have not been successful. In many important districts where they have been at work for twenty years they can scarcely number in honest statistics twenty sincere Christians—that it is to say, twenty natives understanding in any degree the doctrines or dogmas they have been taught, and striving to shape their conduct to their new principles. In other parts of Africa, principally British possessions where large numbers of nominal Christians exist, their religion is discredited by numbering among its adherents all the drunkards, liars, rogues, and unclean livers of the colony. In the oldest of our West African possessions all the unrepentent Magdalenes of the chief city are professing Christians, and the most notorious one in the place would boast that she never missed going to church on a Communion Sunday.

Indirectly, and almost unintentionally, missionary enterprise has widely increased the bounds of our knowledge, and has sometimes been the means of conferring benefits on science, the value and extent of which itself was careless to appreciate and compute. Huge is the debt which philologists owe to the labours of British missionaries in Africa! By evangelists of our own nationality nearly two hundred African languages and dialects have been illustrated by grammars, dictionaries, vocabularies, and translations of the Bible. Many of these tongues were on the point of extinction, and have since become extinct, and we owe our knowledge of them solely to the missionaries' intervention. Zoology, botany, and anthropology, and most of the other branches of scientific investigation have been enriched by the researches of missionaries, who have enjoyed unequalled opportunities of collecting in new districts; while commerce and colonization have been so notoriously guided in their extension by the information derived from patriotic emissaries of Christianity that the negro potentate was scarcely unjust when he complained that "first came the missionary, then the merchant, and then the man-of-war."

THE MISSIONARY AND HIS WORK.

After giving an interesting sketch of the typical British Protestant missionary as he is found at his work, Mr. Johnston says :—

There are, of course, extremes in this as in every class of men. There are some—I have met very few, I am thankful to say—who are mere ignorant offensive fanatics; there are others, coming from the great English universities, who are highly cultured most accomplished gentlemen not without a certain Jesuitical flavour which is far from displeasing. But the great bulk of British missionaries in Africa answer more or less to the type lightly portrayed in the first part of this article. They are neither the emotional, high-souled, ecstatic saints as unwise old ladies imagine them and missionary journals depict them; nor the canting, unctuous hypocrites living a life of slothful ease on money obtained by false pretences, as discribed in bygone caricatures and even occasionally asserted by ignorant satirists of the present day. In that commonplace period of modern history—the reign of the *bourgeoisie*—from 1840 to 1860 the palmy days of Exeter Hall, when eminent philanthropists led unreasoning mobs of weak-brained men and silly women to rave about the emancipation of the negro and his immediate conversion to their own narrow stupid form of Christianity; then, no doubt, the canting, ignorant fulsome type of missonary might be met with, and be found not overdrawn in the satires of the day. Read the contemporary pamphlets of philanthropic societies, the sectarian journals, and religious gift-books for the young, and you will see that Dickens wrote no caricature in his description of Mrs. Jellyby's associates and the mission of Borrioboola-Gha. But that phase of the work and type of worker have passed away. Unreasoning enthusiasm has given place to careful deliberate organization. The man who wishes to go out as a missionary now for any one of the recognized British missions must be properly qualified for his work. Unless he has studied at a university he will probably have to enter one of the missionary colleges supported by the sect to which belongs the mission he is seeking to enter, and here he will undergo, a careful training and course of study adapted to the work he is to undertake. He will certainly be examined medically as to his fitness to stand the climate of the country where he is destined to labour. We will suppose, for the purposes of this article, that he is proceeding to Africa, having passed all his tests successfully and being pronounced spiritually, mentally, and physically fit for his career. Most likely he has become engaged to be married before starting, and it is arranged that his future helpmeet shall follow him to Africa in a year's time, and there join him in his work. For the first few months after he arrives at his new sphere of action he is put under the charge of an older missionary, who initiates him into the nature of his work and his mode of life. Whilst he remains a bachelor and a novice his salary is probably about £150 or £180 a year. After he is married it is increased to about £250, and if he attains to the position of senior member and superintendent of the mission, it may in time rise to as much as £400. Of course this does not exactly apply to Church of England missions, which are under Bishops and archdeacons, and whose higher officers receive larger stipends than those mentioned, though even in these cases the pay is relatively small. In the majority of British missions the society bears all the costs connected with the maintenance, travelling expenses, and housing of their agents when in active work.

MISSIONARIES' WIVES

As to the lot of missionaries wives, Mr Johnston says :—

A blithe pretty English girl, with the wild-rose bloom on her cheek, arrives in Africa and espouses her missionary husband; or, it may be, they are married in England and make the voyage out their honeymoon. Everything in her new life is a shock to her mental and physical system. The unvarying enervating heat and the enforced changes in her mode of dress; the strange tropical nature, overpowering at first sight with its luxuriance and its amazing growths; the different kind of food, and even the altered manner of passing the hours of daylight; sometimes, too, the total absence of any kindred society of her own sex—all these new experiences united from a complete reversal of her previous life, and must at first react on her physical organization. Then, too, think of a modest girl who has been hitherto shielded with such jealous care from contract with anything coarse or impure, so that she has, in fact, grown up stupidly innocent; think of her suddenly thrust into a barbarous country where the inhabitants are naked and not ashamed, and where they exhibit a wanting knowledge of decency which to her English prudery must appear horribly indecent; where, to, the women among whom she has come to minister will, when she understands their language, talk glibly to her of matters that she must depraved of her sex in her own country would hesitate to mention. Consider the effect of this ordeal on a mind innocent of evil, and you will realise that this unwholesome experience must necessarily be acquired at the cost of a certain loss of delicacy, and that just as the fresh bloom of the English complexion disappears in the hot exhausting climate, so this rude contact with coarse animal natures and their unrestrained display of animal instincts tends imperceptibly to blunt a modest woman's susceptibilities, and even in time to tinge her own thoughts and language with an unintentional coarseness,

NATIVE MINISTERS.

With regard to the native ministers who were trained and ordained to replace Europeans who could not stand the climate, Mr. Johnston's opinion is very precise :—

I regret to say that, with a few very rare—exceptions, those native African pastors, teachers, and catechists whom I have met have been all, more or less, bad men. They attempted to veil an unbridled immorality with an unblushing hypocrisy and a profane display of "mouth" religion which, to an honest mind, seemed even more disgusting than the immorality itself. While it was apparent that not one particle of true religion had made its way into their gross minds, it was also evident that the spirit of sturdy manliness which was present in their savage forefathers found no place in their false, cowardly natures. These are strong words, but they are not written down without reflection. The exceptions to whom these strictures do not apply is would be invidious to name; but I might mention that they are men of an altogether different stamp to the half-taught native teacher, and have, themselves, received their education and training in England.

THE total cholera mortality in the North-West Provinces during the month of September last was 17,741—a satisfactory drop from the 30,700 of the previous month, but still about three times as great as the death-rate of an ordinary season. As before noted, the epidemic in its last stage appeared to turn back eastwards and visited with most severity the Cawnpore District, which before had got lightly off, but recorded during September 2,200 deaths. The Meerut, Bulandshahr, Farukabad and Etawah Districts also suffered severely.

OBITUARY.

THERE were buried at Dieppe, on Friday, Oct. 28, the remains of Mr. Henry Leviche, the first European who ever took up his permanent abode at Suez, and who had lived there for upwards of forty-one years. He was the pioneer of the mail service through Egypt, and materially assisted Lieutenant Waghorn in arranging the overland route. He constantly accompanied the mails across the desert when they were carried by dromedaries. He was the first English Consul ever appointed at Suez, a post which he held for many years. He was also packet-agent and postmaster to the Britannic Majesty and agent for the late Government of India; and those who travelled years ago to the East will recollect his urbanity and kindness in assisting them on their journey, when travelling across the desert was not such a commonplace and easy affair as at present. After forty-one years of service his health gave away and he succumbed to an illness, aggravated by the manner in which his claims for pension had been ignored. He leaves a widow and twenty-two children.

TH

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SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
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4 Radesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Grasober [Mosel]	15	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	..
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	..
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	..
4 St. Christoly	..	13
5 St. Estephe	14	..
6 St. Emilion	15	..
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	..
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 d z. Quarts, Rs.	22	
" " " 8 doz. Pints "	31	

TERMS—NETT CASH.
Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 56 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 50 0	...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 62 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 62 0

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SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	"	Rs. 18 0
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Saturne	Rs. 20 0	...

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Chateau Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
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Otard Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Martinac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 27 0	
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Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 4 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Erlburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
Hamm's	" 5 0	" ...

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Vino Barbera	Rs. 15 0	..
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Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	..
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Glasses in tins from 1bs. 2½ to 3l. Rs. 9 11 per lb

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Finest Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 ...
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The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India,—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

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" " 6 " ... 4 per cent. "
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INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

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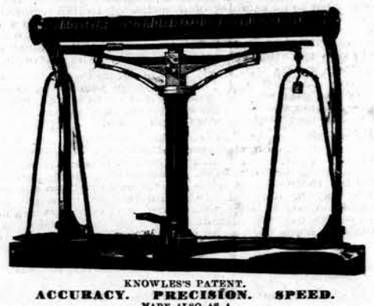

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
2nd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N.,
14th March, 1887.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON,
L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects 'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of 'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, 'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable prescriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature
Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application

F. Henry

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

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EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old—26 Rupees.

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(The only Watches sold in India at Manufacturers' own Prices.)

THE RIVERSIDE WATCHES have in the European Markets a reputation for excellence and honesty of construction which guarantees in India a certain and growing patronage. They bear no comparision with the worthless imitations of genuine watches found in India, nor with the cheap-sensation-play toys' style Watches sold throughout the country at exhorbitant profits, and whose cheap workmanship is never advertised nor described.

Riverside Railway and Campaign Lever Watches, Nickel Cases without any plating.

Sterling Silver and Gold English Lever Keyless Watches.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS & AGENTS.

BOMBAY: Opposite General Post Office; CALCUTTA: 2 Chowringhee

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

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A SET OF FOUR GOLD

"NATIONAL PLANT"

SCARF PINS,
REPRESENTING

INDIA ..... By the Lotus.
ENGLAND ..... „ Oak.
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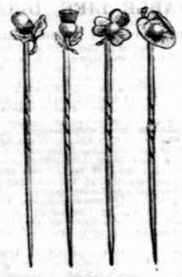

These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose, being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

CASH PRICES.

The Acorn and "Thistle" Pins ..... Rs. 15 each.
The Lotus and "Shamrock" Pins ..... „ 12 „

The set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco Case holding the set.

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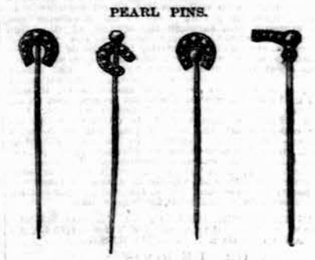

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These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat old; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed. Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet string.

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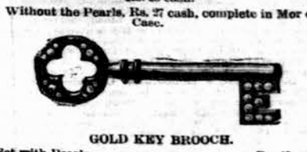
LAWN-TENNIS PRESENTATION BROOCH.

A PRETTY GOLD AND PLATINUM BROOCH.
Set with Pearls.
Rs. 35 cash.
Without the Pearls, Rs. 27 cash, complete in Morocco Case.



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In Silver, Rs. 4-8, cash.
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(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

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The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still always goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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PAPIYA ESSENCE.

Like animal pepsine, the Essence, prepared from the Carica Papaya, contains the active principle of the gastric juice; but with the additional advantage that it has a direct action in the fatty portions of the food taken into the system, and does not demand, as in the case of animal pepsine, the presence of an acid as a condition of its activity.

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INDIGESTION often produces symptoms which simulate those of HEART DISEASE, while, in fact, the heart with its valves, &c., is perfectly sound.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms scarcely distinguishable from those of ASTHMA and other lung affections, while the lungs are healthy.

Many other cases also of SIMULATED DISEASE, well known to medical men, are caused by INDIGESTION.

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MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
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